FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 OCTOBER 1985

Jordan-PLO Talks

King Husayn explained during a meeting in Amman with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat the Kingdom's recent political efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East, a Jordanian official spokesman cited by Amman radio disclosed. The spokesman said they reviewed recent developments and assessed them in an "objective" manner, in addition to examining their effects on the Jordanian-Palestinian move and "ways to eliminate these effects and avoid the recurrence of similar developments in the future." In a statement to INA, 'Arafat said the talks were "positive" and conducted in an atmosphere of "brotherhood and cordiality."

Israel

Facing demands by Likud ministers to provide clarifications concerning his peace initiative, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in a speech to the Knesset broadcast by Jerusalem radio said he stood "behind every word" of his UN address. Noting that a "dynamic situation" has been created in the Middle East, Peres called on King Husayn to continue working with Israel "so as not to miss the opportunity that has been created." The prime minister stressed that Israel will "listen attentively to every Jordanian proposal" and will open negotiations without preconditions. Following Peres' political statement to the Knesset, a Tehiya Party member subitted a no-confidence motion against the government, giving as reasons the "essence" and "timing" of Peres' political initiative, Jerusalem radio reported. The motion was defeated by a vote of 86-6, the radio later announced, adding that the Likud ministers who demanded clarifications ended up supporting Peres' statement.

In another development, *HA'ARETZ* disclosed that a plan for Israeli-Jordanian joint authority over the West Bank has been formulated in recent months by the Prime Minister's Office. The plan stipulates that West Bank residents would be given autonomy under joint Israeli-Jordanian rule.

Syria

Syria will resist "with all means" any Arab dealings with Israel outside the pan-Arab framework, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said in remarks reported by Damascus radio.

Lebanon

Lebanese Ba'th Party Secretary General 'Asim Qansuh announced that the party has withdrawn its militiamen from Beirut's demarcation line 29 October, Beirut radio reported. Qansuh said at a press conference cited by Beirut radio that the move is part of the "political solution," and he urged other militias to follow his example. Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Syria released 31 Lebanese Forces detainees, demonstrating the "credibility of relations" between the Lebanese Forces and Syria. In another development, former President Camille Sham'un in remarks carried by Voice of Lebanon expressed approval for the Damascus peace accord.

Sources cited by the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* claimed that the three kidnapped Soviet Embassy officials were killed during their first week of captivity. Lebanese media have not been observed to report that they have been executed.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes raided the Ilam radio and television stations and their transmitters 29 October, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio announced.

As for land battles, an Iranian military communique cited by IRNA reported more than 130 Iraqi casualties during Iran's recent "limited offensive" in Marivan. In another report, the agency said an Iraqi attempt to retake outposts in the Hawr al-Huwayzah region was crushed.

Iran

The Majlis approved 22 members of the Cabinet but refused to give the necessary 130 votes for the proposed minister of economy and finance and minister of mines and metals, IRNA announced. The Majlis speaker expressed the hope that the prime minister and president will nominate two new candidates for the ministries, and he added that negative votes should not be used as "political tools" against any of the candidates.

Algeria

Algerian authorities forced a Libyan civilian airliner to land when it entered Algerian airspace 26 October, according to sources quoted by a Moroccan opposition daily cited by MAP.

Afghanistan

A BAKHTAR statement broadcast by Kabul radio condemned President Ronald Reagan's "hypocritical and deceptive" remarks during his speech to the UN General Assembly, adding that the United States in collusion with Pakistan and Afghan "criminal counterrevolutionary bands" expands "undeclared war" and "murder" in the DRA every day.

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PLO's Al-Hasan Criticizes Ship Incident, Peres
NC281329 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, 28 Oct (MENA) — Hani al-Hasan, adviser to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, has condemned the hijacking of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro*. This incident, he said, has greatly harmed the Palestinian issue and precluded important political accomplishments by the PLO.

In an interview to be published in the Wednesday edition of the Lebanese magazine *AL-SAYYAD*, Al-Hasan says: This incident took place at a time when French President Mitterrand and Italian Prime Minister Craxi had made their attendance at a European-U.S. summit called by President Reagan prior to his meeting with Soviet leader Gorbachev conditional on a U.S. stance supporting the Palestinian cause, and at a time when the British Government was scheduled to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation at the level of the PLO Executive Committee.

Al-Hasan demands that all Palestinians, and particularly those who carry rifles, realize that it is the policy that guides the rifle and not vice versa.

Al-Hasan stresses that the U.S. campaign against the PLO is a planned Zionist campaign. It will disappear within days, because the world will realize from the investigation currently being conducted by the Italians that the PLO had no connection with the ship hijacking incident.

In his interview, Al-Hasan rejects what is being reiterated about a formula, which Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will discuss in Washington, for an international umbrella under which discussions will be held with Jordan and provisional autonomy will be established in the West Bank and Gaza sector. He says: Neither we nor Jordan accept this. The goal of all such attempts by the United States and Peres is to separate the PLO and Jordan. We, the Jordanians and the Palestinians, have learned that our future depends on our united stand. Therefore, we might disagree, and it is natural for us to disagree, but we will not separate. Al-Hasan expresses his belief that the peace process will begin when an international conference is held in the presence of the five UN members who have a veto right at the Security Council. If it is decided at the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting next month to convene such a conference, then the peace process will undoubtedly start.

Qaddumi: Armed Struggle Against Israel Only Option
PM281946 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 26 Oct 85 p 5

[Interview with PLO representative Faruq Qaddumi in Tunisia by TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA correspondent Kristian Mouritzen: "The War Against Israel Is Being Escalated;" date not given]

[Text] Tunis — The PLO leadership has decided to withdraw its offer of negotiations and opt instead for armed struggle and an active war against Israel.

"We will escalate the armed struggle against Israel, since the signals for negotiations we sent out have not had the desired effect," the PLO's so-called foreign minister, Faruq Qaddumi, said in an interview with TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA's correspondent in Tunisia.

"The agreement between King Husayn of Jordan and the PLO to strive for talks with the United States and an international peace conference was taken by Israel and the United States as a sign of weakness. They tried to make vile use of this supposed sign of weakness."

Qaddumi is thought to be the second- or third-ranking man within the PLO and is secretary general of Fatah, by far the biggest faction within the PLO.

In the past Qaddumi has talked of the necessity of finding a negotiated settlement of the Palestinian problem with Israel. Now he says that the bombing of the PLO's headquarters in Tunis 3 weeks ago convinced him that only armed struggle remains for the Palestinians.

"The agreement between Husayn and 'Arafat in February turned out to be a failure. It was taken as a decisive indication that we are a spent force and tired. The consequences of the agreement have been so unfortunate that we must escalate the struggle against Israel.

"Ideally we will strike against targets inside Israel, but Israelis abroad should not feel too secure if the Israelis continue to murder Palestinians in Europe, the Middle East, and the United States."

He was referring to several murders in Cyprus of prominent members of the PLO. The Israeli Mossad security service was behind the murders, Qaddumi said. The recent murder in California of a young American of Palestinian origin was also committed by Mosad, he claimed.

"It is such incidents which force us to think the situation through: Should we engage in struggle against Israel or negotiate? Every time an Israeli is murdered it is called terrorism. But neither the United States nor other Western nations get particularly upset when a young American is murdered by the Israeli security service.

"When the United States and Israel are involved here you have to a call it the arrogance of power."

State terrorism is approved from such quarters. No one gets upset when Israel bombs targets in Tunisia and kills innocent people. It is not seen as terrorism but is called a justified action by the U.S. President.

"However, it is terrorism when three Israelis on a sailing holiday are murdered in Cyprus, even though this was part of a life-and-death struggle between security services. Only a self-confident and powerful superpower can allow itself such arrogance," Qaddumi said.

The murder of U.S. Jew Leon Klinghoffer on board the *Achille Lauro* was a senseless act. The culprits would have had to answer for their actions if they had reached Tunis and been handed over to the PLO, he said.

But he did not want to condemn the culprits directly since it has still not been entirely proved what happened, Qaddumi said.

Faruq Qaddumi is also related to Palestinian leader Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], who is accused of having arranged the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro*. Al-'Abbas is married to Qaddumi's sister-in-law.

Qaddumi said that the agreement between 'Arafat and Husayn is perhaps not entirely dead, but that strong forces are trying to move the PLO onto the sidelines.

"Peres' speech to the United Nations about direct negotiations between Jordan and Israel is of course aimed at making sure that the PLO does not take part in negotiations on a Palestinian state. I do not think that Husayn can negotiate without the PLO."

Qaddumi stressed that the written agreement between Husayn and 'Arafat was only "a basis for work" and not an agreement. He was critical of a passage in the text which states that the PLO recognizes all the relevant UN resolutions on the West and that the PLO has recognized UN Resolution 242, which indirectly recognizes Israel but merely speaks of the Palestinians as refugees.

"This is incorrect. We have never accepted and will never accept Resolution 242. We cannot recognize a resolution which calls us refugees and hints that we do not have as much right to the country as the Israelis. We only recognize relevant resolutions," Qaddumi said.

Qaddumi said that there will be no negotiations if Israel does not recognize the PLO as the Palestinians' only legal representative and accept at the same time that the point of departure for the negotiations should be the 1947 UN plan for the division of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states.

"We must begin negotiations where the conflict arose, that is, with the 1947 plan for a division. The plan was never fully negotiated, and taken as a whole it is unacceptable. But it remains the only legal basis for possible negotiations," Faruq Qaddumi said.

Commentary Defends Rejection of London Statement

JN271006 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1705 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Brothers: Some Arab officials forget at a moment they deem appropriate what they should always remember. What some Arab officials forget or pretend to forget are objective facts and events whose results are continuing to interact. Thus, their forgetfulness is a retreat from stands they had previously adopted. They want their forgetfulness to be a cover for their retreat and believe that the game of politics and tactics demands this and gives the game greater chances of success. For example, some Arab officials, who are making political moves to settle the Middle East crisis, forget that the conditions the Palestinian side rejected in London for convening the scheduled meeting between a Jordanian- Palestinian joint delegation with the British Foreign Office are the same U.S. conditions which Murphy brought with him to Jordan several months ago to present to the PLO so that the U.S. Administration mightagree, if the PLO agreed to these conditions, to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation. Undoubtedly, the Palestinian stand on these conditions is still clear in the minds of everyone. These conditions were rejected part and parcel during the Palestinian leadership's meeting in Baghdad. At the time, no Jordanian-Paelstinian differences emerged because the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was clear and frank and could not tolerate conditions such as those proposed by the U.S. Administration and which were later proposed by the British Government. Naturally, the Jrodanian-Palestinian agreement continues to be as clear not only as far as the Palestinian side is concerned but also as far as the Jordanian side is concerned. Thus, the talk about Jordanian-Palestinian differences has begun to appear now as reuslt of the Palestinian side's refusal to sign the British Government's statement containing the same U.S. conditions. Such talk is completely incomprehensible and the differences completely unjustified.

On this basis, the PLO announced and clearly announces its commitment to the Amman agreement. What has been said about the reassessment of the PLO's policy will not affect this agreement. This has been affirmed by brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] on more than one occasion. The PLO realizes that adherence to the Amman agreement through the understanding agreed on between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides is a commitment to the principles of a just solution which enjoys Arab blessing and agreement and was confirmed at the Casablanca summit and based on the second Fes summit resolutions. It is also adherence to the principles of bolstering Jordanian-Palestinian relations and developing joint action. Adherence to the Amman agreement, which is clearly rejected on the U.S. and Israeli levels, is adherence to the Arab will and endeavoring toward activating this will and fully exploiting its elements of strength.

We may not be adding anything new by saying that the Jordanian- Palestinian joint political action began only on the basis of this clear understanding of the Amman agreement. We may not also be adding anything new by saying that Jordan signed the agreement with the PLO because of its conviction that a just solution to the Paestinian issue cannot be achieved without the participation of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, and that no solution whatsoever can be achieved by ignoring the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights and the PLO. Jordan realizes that PLO representation of the Palestinian people is a right that the PLO gained through the sacrifices of its people and their pure martyrs. The Arab countries' recognition of the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative at the Rabat summit conference in 1974 was not a favor the Arab countries bestowed or ordered for the PLO. Our militant Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland have always affirmed their firm, principled adherence to the PLO as their sole legitimate representative. This is after our people saw the PLO as their political entity which embodies their national identity.

PLO Radio Urges Reconciliation, Arab Support

JN251920 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1631 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Unattributed talk]

[Excerpts] Brothers: There is no harm in repeating that the PLO will never be an obstacle to Arab mediation efforts to clear the air between certain Arab states. In fact, our voice has become hoarse from our frequent calls for clearing the Arab air and eliminating Arab differences in order to build Arab solidarity and confront the fateful challenges.

Indeed, we wholeheartedly support the clearing of the Arab air; however, we are against suspect deals that want to buy one side at the expense of another. We are for reconciliation that leads to real Arab solidarty for the sake of backing the Palestine question, ending the Iraq-Iran war, and confronting the various fateful challenges.

The causes of the current deterioration in the Arab situation are very clear and the remedy is obvious. All it takes is sincere efforts and good intentions that discount narrow regional interests and consider only the common pan-Arab interests and causes as well as the Arab nation's dignity, which the United States and its Israeli ally are trying to humble with their aggression and arrogance. We hardly need to cite examples of this. The world is still talking about the Israeli enemy's raid on Tunis and the U.S. air piracy against the Egyptian airliner.

What we need in the Arab world is a real awakening — an awakening that restores the Arab nation's shining image, confronts U.S. domination and arrogance, deals two blows for each blow, and builds Arab solidarity on sound pan-Arab bases so that this solidarity will be the solid defender and supporter of the PLO for a more effective confrontation of the U.S. Administration, which is presently trying in this phase and in a more direct manner to liquidate the PLO physically, politically, and morally. Let it be known that supporting the PLO through a unified Arab stand and helping it confront the U.S. attempts to liquidate its entire existence means supporting the Arab nation and its various interests and causes. The U.S. aggression and terrorism, which is intensifying in a most savage manner against the PLO, is also against the entire Arab nation, against the sovereignty and independence of its states, and against the Arabs as a nation with an ancient history, civilization, heritage, and legitimate human aspirations and ambitions.

Palestinian Command Reports Attack in Al-Birah

JN281906 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1647 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following:

In implementation of the revolution command's instruction, a fighting group operating inside the occupied homeland used incendiary bombs in attacking a Zionist military vehicle as it passed through Al-Birah in the occupied West Bank yesterday. The vehicle was burned and the occupants sustained various wounds.

Despite the armed siege and the Zionist precautionary measures, our fighting group succeeded in returning to base safely. Revolution until victory!

Signed: The general command of the Palestinian revolution forces

The enemy radio reported the operation, but, as usual remained silent about losses. The radio said enemy forces immediately surrounded the operation area and mounted large scale search-and-comb campaigns, and arrested several Palestinians on charges of having a connection with the operation.

Joint Forces Attack Lahd, Israeli Positions

JN271752 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1643 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces used rockets and machineguns at dawn today to attack a military position belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the town of Bint Jubayl in southern Lebanon. The attack heavily damaged the position and killed or wounded several agent elements.

Heroes of the joint forces last night also shelled a fuel storage area used by the Zionist occupation forces and the agent militias in the border strip area of southern Lebanon. There were direct hits in the storage area, setting it ablaze, destroying several Zionist and agent vehicles, and killing or wounding several Zionist and agent soldiers.

The Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias immediately opened machinegun fire on the area and shelled a number of neighboring Lebanese villages. A number of innocent citizens were wounded.

KUWAIT

Prime Minister Delivers 'Major Policy Statement'

LD291430 Kuwait KUNA in English
1315 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 29 (KUNA) -- Kuwait Tuesday [29 October] renewed pledges to continue efforts for transforming its lop-sided economy, develop its national work force and to provide the citizen with decent accomodation, indicating that it is hightime for the individual to share in costs of services offered by the state.

In a major policy statement before the inaugural sitting of the National Assembly's regular second session today. h.h. the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah emphasized his government's determination to defend the country against internal and external threats by bolstering its security and defence capabilities.

Referring to the miserable state of Arab discord, the Kuwaiti crown prince and premier appealed for restoration of Arab solidarity and cohesion, expressing confidence in the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples' ability to tide over their current problems, and renewed his call upon Iran to resond to peace calls and reach a negotiated settlement of its six-year war with Iraq. His highness reiterated Kuwait's commitment to its Arab, Moslem and regional obligations, expressing hope in a fruitful outcome of the (?upcoming) Arab summit in Riyadh and the GCC summit, opening in the Omani capital of Muscat next November 3rd.

Addressing the second opening session of the assembly's sixth legislative term this morning, Shaykh Sa'd drew attention to the turbulent and challenging nature of today's world and reminded the deputies of maintaining close links, in-depth discussion, far-sightedness and self-denial in facing up to these challenges and serving their country and nationals wholeheartedly.

The top executive indicated to the country's five-year economic development plan, presented during the assembly's past term, and stressed that priority will remain to focus on gradual liberation from complete dependence on oil as the only source of national income (?and on) vertical and horizontal development of the national labour force, on the premises that the Kuwaiti individual is the prime target and driving force of such development.

In this respect, Shaykh Sa'd pointed that a national commission has been set up, including experts from within and outside Kuwait University, for the purpose of re-appraising the country's educational experience against the background of international variables and Kuwait's immediate and future requirements.

He said that the commission, which has already commenced studies, will recommend on the best means and objectives of the educational process as well as the performance and functions of every institution involved in the process.

The prime minister also underscored Kuwait's internal and external security as an inviolable and sacred right and the duty to protect it is that of every individual living on its soil. He added that this responsibility calls for the highest degree of understanding and performance at all levels, particularly in view of the varied and developed means of crime, terrorism and aggression. Shaykh Sa'd said that his government will give special attention to upgrade and develop the performance of its internal security organ by every available means and to raise the efficiency of the country's Armed Forces by diversifying its arms sources and instilling patriotism and nationalism in its youth to join the military service.

Turning to the question of housing, the prime minister stated that the government is reviewing its housing policy, in light of past experiences and expected population growth, such as integrating all institutions responsible for housing and allowing greater participation by the private sector in this field.

His highness announced that by the end of next December, some 8,000 residential units would be made ready as part of the national housing authority's five-year plan to build nearly 25,000 units, ranging between houses, residential plots and apartments complete with necessary services and utilities.

Regarding the present difficult conditions in the world oil markets, Shaykh Sa'd said that Kuwait, as other OPEC countries, has been adversely affected by the imbalance in world offer and demand for crude but expressed optimism in a future pickup of oil prices in case demand recovered and quantities offered are less.

On the 1982 crash in the Suq al-Manakh, the unofficial stock market, the premier reiterated his government's continued efforts to settle the crisis by backing financial institutions, eliminating its aftermath and completing its assessment of local and Gulf companies with the aim of contributing their role in resuscitating the national economy.

Besides laying the ground rules governing sound performance within the stock market to protect interests of brokers and dealers alike, Shaykh Sa'd pledged more efforts to reactivate the local market, bring in new national investments and to ensure a reasonable distribution of natioanl savings over the different productive sectors.

The premier indicated that the government will continue to strengthen economic ties with the Arab, Islamic and Third World countries and play an active role within joint Arab organisations to ensure attainment of their prescribed goals. He pledged that the Kuwait fund for Arab economic development will continue to offer development and technical aid to these countries.

Rearding and development of the country's administrative machinery, Shaykh Sa'd said that a higher committee entrusted with the task has already commenced studies to formulate a comprehensive plan in this respect and announced that recommendations will be submitted soon for implementing them promptly.

Turning to Kuwait's special relationship with countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the crown prince and prime minister expressed extreme satisfaction with the positive and fruitful achievements made by the organisation in realizing peace, security and prosperity in the region, renewing Kuwait's full support to this march, and looked with hope upon the sixth session of the higher GCC Council in Muscat next month.

Shaykh Sa'd expressed sorrow at the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war saying Kuwait will spare no effort with the rest of sitsterly and friendly countries to secure an early end to this war.

"While working untiringly to achieve this noble end, we appeal to Iran to show greater understanding and cooperation with our peace efforts so that we rid the sons of this part of the Islamic world of the tragedies of this war," the crown prince and premier said.

Shaykh Sa'd added "Kuwait places the Palestinian cause as a key axis to its endeavours and in view of the fact that it is the Arab world's principal cause."

The crown prince noted that "current Arab ruptures have had negative effects on the Palestinian cause and allowed its enemies an opportunity to start ominous efforts designed to contain and liquidate this cause but we are sure that the Arab nation and Palestinian people are capable of overcoming this ordeal."

Speaking about Lebanon, Shaykh Sa'd said "it was high time for the Lebanese people to stop the bloodletting and start actions towards restoration of normal life within the framework of national unity."

The crown prince and premier said the Arab world is passing through a sensitive phase which caused a series of setbacks to its unity and cohesion.

Shaykh Sa'id urged greater Arab efforts to confront dangers targeting Arab unity, saying Kuwait has always called for abandoning differences and seeking unity.

"Our duty calls on us to appeal to Arab leaders to start resolving Arab differences in a fraternal spirit and with a view of prevailing national Arab interests," Shaykh Sa'd said, adding "we hope that Arab good offices would succeed in creating the atmosphere suitable for the convening of the next Arab summit meeting."

He said "our tragedies in the Arab world do not keep us away from our duties towards all Islamic and international issues and we appeal to the international community and the U.N. to tackle the problems put before them, be it in Afghanistan or other countries still reeling under colonialism and hegemony."

Speaking about development, Shaykh Sa'd said national development can not become fully successful without dedicated citizen participation in the process, adding that citizenship involves give-and-take.

He said citizens demanding the government to provide better services should themselves give the homeland generously and without expecting gratitude.

Shaykh Sa'd said the government shares with the Assembly its views that "all of us should be more ready to contribute to" national development.

Reportage on Visit by Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab

Talks With Mubarak

NC261150 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1100 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 26 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council [TMC], held their first round of talks at the presidential palace in Al-Qubbah at noon today.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian and Sudanese delegations also began their talks. The Egyptian delegation consists of: Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security; Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of manpower and training; Safwat al-Sharif, information minister; Ahmad Rushdi, interior minister; Eng 'Isam Radi, irrigation minister; Mansur Husayn, education minister; Dr Fathi Muhammad 'Ali, minister of higher education and scientific research; Lieutenant Ibrahim 'Abd al-Ghafur al-'Urabi, Armed Forces chief of staff; Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; Husayn Musharrafah, ambassador to Sudan; Ambassador Ahmad Fu'ad Husni, director of the Sudanese Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Dr Mustafa al-Fiqi, the president's information secretary.

The Sudanese delegation consists of: General Yusuf Hasan al-Haj, TMC member; Staff Major General James Loro, TMC member and chairman of the Transitional Executive Council of the Southern Region; Sayyid Ahmad al-Sayyid, minister of trade, cooperation, and supplies; Siddiq 'Abdin, minister of agriculture and natural resources; Dr Stanley James, minister of public service and labor; Bashir Haytum, minister of education; Bashir Muhammad Sa'id, TMC press counselor; Amin 'Abd al-Latif, Sudan's ambassador in Cairo; Staff Major General 'Ali 'Ali Salih, deputy chief of staff; Ibrahim Husayn Malasi, acting secretary general of the National Council of Higher education; Ahmad 'Abbas Badr, under secretary of irrigation and water power; 'Isam al-Din Hasan, Foreign Ministry director general for political affairs; Muhammad 'Abd al-Dayim Bashir, director of the Arab Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Mustafa 'Ali Arbab, director general of the Presidency's Political Department.

Lutfi, Al-Sharif Comment

NC261600 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak and General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council [TMC], held official talks at the Presidential Palace in Al-Qubbah at noon today.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian and Sudanese delegations also held a meeting that lasted 2 and 1/2 hours. After the meeting, Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi said that the atmosphere at the talks had been extremely cordial. He added that during the discussions it had been agreed to give a strong impetus to integration and that the Higher Council for Integration will meet very soon. The prime minister also said that the two delegations reviewed bilateral trade and ways of increasing the volume of exports and imports. He noted that the arable lands of Sudan have unlimited portential and that close cooperation in the agricultural sphere could lead to the two countries exporting to the entire Arab world.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that the two delegations reviewed bilateral cooperation in matters of information, particularly the preparation and training of cadres in the various fields of information, and the development of the Nile Valley radio so as to continue its role in bilateral information cooperation. Safwat al-Sharif added that TMC member Lieutenant General Yusuf Hasan al-Haj stressed during the talks that the two countries comprise a single body and soul and that politically, economically, and socially each country constitutes a strategic depth for the other.

Mubarak Dinner Speech

NC262123 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1830 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 26 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak hosted a dinner at 'Abidin Palace this evening in honor of General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council, and his delegation. The banquet was also attended by ranking officials.

President Mubarak delivered the following speech at the banquet:

My dear friend and brother, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab: Welcome to your homeland. You are among your people and clan, who hold you and all their brothers in the south close to their hearts and regard them as their true allies over the centuries, and as their faithful partners through thick and thin. We are partners who stood side by side through every battle in a common trench and used our pure blood to forge a unity that withstands the test of time. Ours is a unity protected by divine providence and bound by a sacred tie that no man can touch, because what God has joined no man can put asunder. It is the march of the peoples which will survive. Their wills shall create glory and chart the course of history.

Our march began more than 4,000 years ago during the Sixth Dynasty. Since then, it has remained a surging mass movement which neither discriminates between ruler and ruled, nor north and south, as we are all descendents of the eternal Nile, the good earth, the one creed, the glorious civilization, and share a unique identity. Thus, waves of immigration were exchanged, interests were intermingled, customs and inclinations grew similar, and blood was united in the land of the safe valley. This was done by marriage at times, and by martyrdom for our land, the cause of right, and honor at others. Therefore, our unity has become unique, unparalleled, and unshakable despite those who bear grudges.

Dear brothers, we live in an age when nations pursue two objectives: To protect their security in a world devasted by violence, anxiety, and tension; and to consolidate the pillars of their economy in order to develop their societies, move the wheel of production forward, and raise the standard of services for their people.

If we look at our true situation and the circumstances surrounding us, we will find ourselves in dire need of unified ranks and a more solid unity. None of us can achieve these two objectives in isolation. We can only proceed in the same direction and our march must surge ahead like the waters of the Nile in a single, free-flowing stream.

From this premise, we renew our pledge and oath before you and in the name of our one people in the north and south. We promise to forge ahead on the road of justice and righteousness, which is the path of our fathers and forefathers. We pledge to lay a brick each day in the building of true unity, which is free of slogans. We will plant the trees of freedom everywhere and put up bridges for communication and interaction among individuals and groups. We will spread civilization on the basis of our commitment to values, principles, and ideals. We shall be proud of man's dignity. We believe in his natural right to choose his own course based on conscience, ideology, and his objective view of his interests and legitimate aspirations.

You know that your brothers in Egypt fully respect the feelings of our twin people in the south. We are eager to safeguard their free will and independent decisionmaking. This stems from the fact that our dignity and nobility are inseparable. Our strength lies in their unity and faith. Our security lies in their safety, stability, and unity. Our wishes for Sudan are the same as those of its people. We want a unified and secure Sudan free of the evil of sedition and conspiracy. We want Sudan to be a solid front impervious to covetous designs and intrigues. We want a strong Sudan that can maintain relations of good-neighborliness and friendship with all countries that border it. We want Sudan to be a mainstay of the Arab-African movement. We want it to be strong and capable of meeting every challenge that blocks its path.

Dear Brother Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab. The Middle East has been the scene of stormy events in recent weeks. The Egyptian people have again illustrated their sincerity and nobility. They have proven to the entire world that they bow to no one but God, place their dignity above all else, and exercise their sovereignty and free will in the face of all states, big or small, near or far. This is so because Egypt's will can neither be bought nor sold, and because its people survive by their grandeur and their forefathers above all. We hope that everyone learned this lesson, figured out the moral, and saw the example. We hope the international community will emerge from such experiences and ordeals with a deeper commitment to the principles and rules of law and legitimacy, and with less tolerance for the use of violence and the logic of force in settling disputes, however serious.

We hope that those events, which have bordered on the tragic, will highlight the need to uproot terrorism, violence, and conflict. We hope they will make us turn with all our might to the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace. This sort of peace demands respect for the inalienable rights of all parties, and the striking of a precise balance btween their interests and legitimate demands.

In our view, the first prerequisite for a peaceful settlement is the procurement of the fraternal Palestinian people's legitimate rights, foremost of which are their rights to self-determination and to establish a state on their own soil. This condition is the factor that would strike a balance between the two sides' rights and duties. On the other hand, it is inconceivable that efforts for a settlement could be made without the direct and effective participation of the PLO, which is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. We also believe that some honest work should be done to convene an international conference. The negotiations there should include those international powers with influence and responsibility for maintaining peace and security.

Dear brothers and friends, we receive you here in Egypt with all pride, love, and appreciation. We look forward to opening new horizons of cooperation among the masses of our one people in the southern and northern parts of the valley. We look to the future with great confidence and hope, as we can do nothing but express our people's wishes, aspirations, and dreams.

Allow me to ask you to stand and salute Brother General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab and all those present, the sons of the South, and the entire Sudanese people. We hail the eternal friendship between Egypt and Sudan.

May God's peace and mercy be upon you.

Siwar al-Dhahab Speech

NC270604 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2030 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 26 Oct (MENA) — In response to President Husni Mubarak's speech at the dinner held in his honor this evening in Cairo, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab delivered the following speech:

Dear brother, Your Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. President of the fraternal Arab Republic of Egypt; Mr Speaker of the People's Assembly; Mr Prime Minister; Mr Speaker of the Consultative Assembly; Deputy Prime Minister; brother ministers; guests:

It is a great honor and an extreme pleasure, noble brother and dear brothers, to be among you today, north of the Nile Valley, to convey to you and to the great Egyptian people the warmest feelings of affection and gratitude from your brothers in Sudan, who are linked to Egypt by eternal and lasting ties, the roots of which go far back into history. These ties are unchanging and unalterable; they have been, continue to be, and will always remain a true symbol and expression of a common heritage. They are governed by a common history and by unity of purpose and destiny.

Your Excellency the President. We have crossed the desert to come to you just as the outstanding poet 'Ali Bey al-Jarim did when he visited Sudan for the first time and described the desert thus:

Distant aspirations, when reached, lead to yet more distant aspirations; like a beautiful woman who escapes from a promise by adding it to other promises.

We have come to you, dear brother, to stress the sincerity of these feelings wholeheartedly and in good faith. We have come to continue a dialogue that has been unceasing and a relationship that is renewed daily. You, brother, and the great Egyptian people are what we always expect you to be: a generous heart throbbing with feelings of love for your brothers south of the valley, displaying a firm belief and an unshakable conviction that what unites the two countries is much greater than that which separates them, and that what links the two peoples can never be destroyed.

Dear brothers, you have followed with us the events and developments that have taken place in Sudan during the past few months. We do not doubt that these have engaged your attention and interest, and continue to do so. There is no need for me to repeat the details of these events to you or to describe how they began or the stage they have reached. Allow me, however, as you are brothers who share with us the worries of the present and the hopes of the future, to pause at some of the more siginificant points.

Your brothers south of the valley have revolted for the sake of a democratic way of life that is far removed from tyranny and repression and in order to work toward a Sudan where stability, safety, and the prerequisites of peace prevail; a Sudan that respects human rights, recognizes cultural, racial, and religious plurality, and builds a single homogenous nation that is proud of its Arabism, as it is proud of its African affiliation.

The April Revolution was for establishing firm relations with all countries. It respects good relations among neighbors, and confirms Sudan's regional and international affiliations. It is committed to the principles of nonalignment and to keeping away from international blocs and military alliances. The April Revolution was one of support for Palestinian rights and victory for the Africans who are resisting racial oppression in the south of the continent. It was rightly and of necessity a revolution aimed at reconstruction for the homeland and its citizens.

With God's help and grace, the revolution has various achievements to its credit which are worth mentioning. A few days ago, the transitional constitution was signed which will guide us through this transitional period. With God's help and grace, the revolution has achieved other successes. For example, it has contained both the ugly famine that killed children, women, and old people in many parts of Sudan, and the diseases and tragedies that followed the famine. We would not have been able to avert the effects of drought and desertification had it not been for the much appreciated assistance that poured in to us from brothers, friends, and the international family. Foremost among these was the Arab Republic of Egypt, which wiped the tears away with its kind hand, overwhelmed its sons in the south of the valley with its generosity, and engulfed them in its compasion and noble feelings.

The rains were heavy, widespread, and generous this season, contrary to what they were in past years. As you have seen, the eternal Nile overflowed with great blessings, promising an abundant harvest which will help us, God willing, to feed our people. Through sound thinking, planning, and management, we can learn lessons that will help us escape future tragedies of the sort we have suffered and been stung by.

You know, Your Excellency, that we inherited a shattered economy and huge debts which restrain and discourage us. In our attempt to recover, we have relied primarily on our own people. We appealed to them to redouble their efforts and production, and to sacrifice and give generously to pay their obligations to the homeland.

In this context, we would like to note with appreciation and thanks the true help and commendable response we received from our brothers and friends. We also have the good tidings of the Riyadh conference, which will be held in response to a generous initaitive by the Saudi monarch, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to help Sudan get back on its feet.

Your Excellency, dear brothers. My brothers and I are very happy to be here with you. Our happiness is still greater due to the frank and friendly atmosphere of our talks. The honest spirit that prevailed in our discussions and the results they produced have confirmed our joint views on various issues and on Arab and African affairs. They have been an expression of our strong relations.

Noble brother, we are confident that future meetings between officials in Egypt and Sudan will lay a strong foundation for our relations — eternal, fraternal, and amicable — God willing.

Thank you once more for the warm reception and hospitality which you, your government, and your great people have accorded us. We ask God Almighty to guide your efforts for the construction and stability of beloved fraternal Egypt. We implore God to grant us success in our joint endeavors on behalf of the valley of the dear Nile and of our Arab and Islamic nation.

May God's peace and mercy be upon you.

Sudan Minister on Talks

NC261718 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1614 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 26 Oct (MENA) — Siddiq 'Abidin, Sudanese minister of agriculture and natural resources, has stated that the Sudanese-Egyptian talks dealt with the coordination of efforts relating to various aspects of integration between Egypt and Sudan in economic, military, and other fields.

In a statement after today's talks between the Egyptian and Sudanese delegations, Minister 'Abidin said that when the two delegations meet tomorrow, Sunday, they will have detailed discussions about the various fields of cooperation.

The Sudanese minister asserted that the two delegations are eager to strengthen integration in a manner that serves the interests of both peoples. He said that this topic will be extensively discussed by the technical committees so that the necessary framework may be drawn up, studied, and approved by both sides.

Talks Conclude

NC270857 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0845 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 27 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan, this morning held the final round of their talks which started yesterday. The Sudanese and Egyptian delegations also held talks to complete the discussions that began yesterday.

Lufti, Sudanese Official Comment

NC271800 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1445 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 27 Oct (MENA) — Following the conclusion of talks between President Mubarak and General Siwar al-Dhahab, Lieutenant General Yusuf al-Haj [member of Sudan's Transitional Military Council] described the exchange as constructive, cordial, and more than brotherly. According to Al-Haj, the discussion covered several issues, foremost of which was integration and the need to build it from the bottom up and not the other way around. A decision was made to form a committee of experts from both countries to prepare studies and recommendations on integration. This will help streamline and upgrade the performance of the machinery involved in integration. Yusuf al-Haj noted that the committee will begin work in late November or early December, and will submit its findings to President Mubarak and Gen Siwar al-Dhahab.

Yusuf al-Haj also said that the talks made it clear that both countries view Arab and international issues from a common political perspective. Sudan, he added, supports Egypt's drive for peace and its attitude toward the Palestinian issue.

Egyptian-Sudanese projects have not stopped of late, Al-Haj pointed out. They are currently being reassessed to ensure they are on the right track. The talks dealt with bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry, and commerce. We are in complete agreement as to which projects have a good potential for both countries.

Lt Gen Yusuf al-Haj was asked about the Egyptian-Sudanese joint defense agreement and whether the Sudanese delegation has proposed that it be reinforced [da'm]. He responded: We did not discuss this issue. Elaborating, Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi said: There was no need to discuss this question. The joint defense agreement remains in effect, and reports of its amendment were not raised.

Yusuf al-Haj noted that President Mubarak agreed to increase the number of scholarships for Sudanese students in Egyptian universities. He also said that the Aswan-Wadi Halfa Road will be completed this year.

When asked about the Jonglei Canal project, Yusuf al-Haj expressed hope that its construction will resume. A peaceful settlement to the southern problem would allow work on this project to resume, which would benefit all Sudanese.

While replying to a question on Sudan's relations with nearby states, Al-Haj said these ties are based on the principles of good-neighborliness. As for Egypt's role in solving the problem of the Sudanese south, he pointed to the coordination between the Egyptian and Sudanese Foreign Ministries on this issue.

Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi then answered a question on reports that a number of integration projects have been frozen. He said: Work has not been frozen, it has simply slowed down. However, we have agreed to give some impetus to the integration process. As Lt Gen al-Haj already told you, the joint Egyptian-Sudanese committee will soon begin meeting in Khartoum, and possibly in Cairo. Lutfi added: It will report to President Mubarak and Gen Siwar al-Dhahab.

At this point, Lt Gen al-Haj said that the best formula for bilateral cooperation is to concentrate on productive projects, particularly those in agriculture. He noted that investments in such projects may be made either by governments or individuals.

When Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi was asked about the migration of Egyptian workers to Sudan, he replied: I disagree with the term Egyptian migration to Sudan, as Egypt is Sudan's strategic depth and vice versa. There is freedom of movement between the two countries, which are almost one, Lutfi responded.

Lt Gen al-Haj was asked if President Mubarak had been invited to visit Sudan. He answered: President Mubarak does not need an invitation. He is welcome to come whenever he wants.

Siwar al-Dhahab News Conference

NC281915 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1610 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 28 Oct (MENA) — General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council [TMC], held a news conference at Al-Qubbah Palace this afternoon. He stressed the special status of Egyptian-Sudanese relations at this conference, and said he intended to have his current visit to Egypt demonstrate the sacred nature of these ties to the entire world.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab described the talks that he and his delegation had with President Husni Mubarak and other senior Egyptian officials as successful and fruitful. He also expressed his gratitude for the hospitality shown him in Egypt.

The Sudanese leader stressed that we are in dire need of integration between the two peoples of the Nile valley. Had this integration taken the form we aspire to, he noted, we would not have suffered from famine in Sudan. That is why we must rechart the course of integration.

While replying to a question, Siwar al-Dhahab dismissed reports that his visit to Cairo had been postponed under pressure from certain Sudanese leaders. This, he said, is absolutely untrue. The fact of the matter is that we have faced many problems since taking power in Sudan, and we had to work on their solution.

Sudan's transitional government is now addressing itself to a four-point task: containing the country's grinding famine, stimulating the economy, solving the southern problem, and assigning top priority to the establishment of a democratic government and putting Sudanese democracy on a sound footing. Siwar al-Dhahab noted that this last point is a serious undertaking for the transitional government. He also touched on Sudan's complete freedom of the press.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab emphasized that the TMC and the Sudanese Government are committed to holding elections on schedule so that the constitutional assembly can meet on 26 April. After expressing hope that these elections will be free and fair, the Sudanese leader pointed out that his government is now drafting a law on political parties.

With help from its friends, and Egypt figures prominently here, we managed to contain the famine in Sudan and exorcise the specter of death, which took its toll in Sudanese lives. Siwar al-Dhahab added that the government is engaged in serious efforts to revive the famine-stricken economy. He noted that this work has had encouraging results thanks to the assistance of our brothers, primarily Saudi Arabia.

In his comments on the south, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said the problem there predates independence. It began on 18 August 1955, when the country was still under occupation. The equatorial contingent in the south mutinied, and things got worse thereafter. This problem has been with us throughout independence, that is, since 1 January 1956.

The 1972 Addis Ababa agreement brought a partial solution to the problem, and led to peace in the south. However, this agreement did not contain the radical solutions needed to put Sudan on the road to development and to prevent a setback similar to the one taking place now. A large number of southerners are dedicated to peace and are prepared to take part in the coming elections, Siwar al-Dhahab said.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab highlighted Sudan's insistence on proceeding with the steps necessary to establish democracy there. He added: We have come a long way on this, and have insisted on democracy from the very beginning of the 6 April uprising.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab noted that the Sudanese people are eager to have this democracy remain, and said that the obstacles facing it should be ignored. He emphasized that elections will be held in Sudan to form a constitutional assembly that will handle national affairs. He added that the chairman of Sudan's constitutional assembly will be chosen at the body's first session after the elections. Once this is done, the prime minister will be selected from the party that wins the elections, and the council of state [majlis al-siyadah] and the presidency will be formed as previously agreed.

When asked if what remains of the transitional period, which will end on 25 April, is adequate for Sudan's political forces to prepare themselves for the coming elections, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab replied that the TMC and the Sudanese Government did not fix that timetable. He added: That was left up to the people's representatives. Perhaps those representatives decided on 1 year because they were convinced it was enough and would enable them to reorganize themselves to contest the election.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab reported that Sudan's parties are going through some kind of intensive organization process to prepare themselves for the present phase. He added: I believe that if some parties, particularly those which are deeply divided, continue as they are, they will not be in a good position to contest the elections. However, if they manage to pull themselves together in the next 2 months, they will be able to take part in the voting. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out: We are currently drafting the law governing political parties in Sudan, and it will see the light of day in the future.

When asked for his view of the south's participation in Sudan's upcoming elections, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said: The southern problem is a chronic one, which we have suffered from for many years. We are eager to have every Sudanese citizen take part in these elections. For this reason, we chose a peaceful solution for this problem and invited John Garang to come to the negotiating table and tell us his plans, views, and opinions. We took this step to avoid a dialogue with weapons. Therefore, he added, we expect him to come to the negotiating table. If he does not, we will proceed without waiting too long for him, since there are several factions in the south that are eager to have a peaceful solution. According to Sudan's experience, the military solution is totally impractical, and we have lived with that solution for several years.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab stressed that the nation's problems will not be solved with guns, but with a constructive dialogue among its sons.

While responding to a question on whether the rebel leader John Garang controls southern Sudan, Siwar al-Dhahab emphasized that he does not. Garang makes moves and carries out operations in remote areas of the upper Nile region, which is close to the Ethiopian border and can be reached only by helicopter. He said: Some of Garang's forces in these isolated areas and forests fight our Armed Forces in the south.

Siwar al-Dhahab declared that a large number of people in the south want peace and want the elections to be held on schedule. If John Garang does not come to the negotiating table, then there are enough of our brothers in the south who are willing to come and reach an agreement on what is acceptable to that part of the country.

Siwar al-Dhahab answered a question on Sudanese-U.S. relations by describing them as good. He added: These relations will remain good and we see no reason to change this policy. Siwar al-Dhahab praised the large amout of effective aid which the United States gave Sudan to face the danger of famine that threatened its people.

Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out that the Sudanese Government issued a statement at the beginning of the transitional period. This clearly defined Sudan's political ties with various states. The statement stressed Sudan's great eagerness to maintain good relations with all states and to improve its disturbed ties with certain nations, particularly its neighbors, in a manner that enables Sudan to follow a balanced and friendly policy acceptable to all.

During his news conference, Siwar al-Dhahab confirmed that Egyptian-Sudanese integration is very important and essential to the economy of the Nile Valley. He said that the two peoples of the Nile Valley are in dire need of the results of this integration, particularly in the field of agriculture. He said that Sudan has suffered a great deal from famine. Had productive integration projects progressed well, it would have been possible to avert this famine and meet Egypt's need for wheat.

Siwar al-Dhahab asserted that if integration proceeds as planned, it will be possible to close the food gap in the Nile Valley and export the surplus to the benefit of the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples. He said: Integration has had some success. We look forward to broader, more comprehensive, and greater successes that will help close the food gap for the people of the Nile Valley. Therefore, we had to reconsider the course of integration. Egypt and Sudan have agreed to do this. A joint committee will be formed to study existing plans for integration.

When asked about the Sudanese Government's position on the preconditions for negotiations included in John Garang's letter, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab highlighted his total rejection of any conditions made away from the negotiating table. He added: John Garang has to show up first and prove his good will and serious intention to hold a dialogue. Once we sit down at the negotiating table, he can say anything he wants. Preconditions are unacceptable.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab noted that Garang had made some postive points by expressing his faith in the homeland's unity and in a peaceful solution. He said: We are looking forward to the day when Garang puts these things into practice. By that I mean a stop to the fighting in the southern part of valley, and his arrival at the negotiating table so that together we can discuss the views he wants to express.

As for the outcome of negotiations with John Garang, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out that the talks have not yet begun. He noted: We just asked him to come. As you know, Garang's message indicates that he is serious about coming to the negotiating table, and we are waiting for more details.

When asked if there is any Egyptian-Sudanese initiative to end the Gulf War, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab replied: Every Arab Muslim is extremely eager to end this war, which has exhausted the resources of the Muslims and the Arabs. Therefore, when we decided to restore relations with Iran, our goal was this: Once it was clear that we were to play a role in ending this conflict, we would not only be pleased to do it, but extremely keen to do so.

While responding to a question on whether the delay in his visit to Egypt was due to pressure by certain Sudanese political factions which are trying to cause differences with Egypt, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab denied this and described such reports as unfounded. He added: The delay was due to the problems we have faced since coming to office, foremost of which is the widespread famine that resulted in hundreds of thousands of deaths. He declared: My visit to Egypt, which had been scheduled for some time, was postponed for reasons that we worry about in Sudan, and due to President Mubarak's travels abroad.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab also answered a question on Egyptian-Sudanese integration agreements. He was asked whether they will be confined to the realm of government institutions or forced to win the approval of popular organizations and parties as a safeguard against the vicissitudes of politics. He said that one of the obstacles to the integration process was the absence of the popular dimension, as integration had been undertaken exclusively by official organizations. According to the Sudanese leader, if integration is to be effective, particularly in such areas as agricultural investment, it must be open to the widest possible participation by popular organizations and private firms. We have evidence that integration has been completely successful in agriculture. With this in mind, we can rest assured that the private sector will invest willingly. At this point, Siwar al-Dhahab mentioned that Sudan's director of integration was at the news conference and could elaborate on his response.

Sudan's director of integration said that a large number of projects had been examined, that an integration fund would take care of the financing, and that many studies had been prepared by specialized technical committees. These, he declared, would remove all obstacles in the way of the joint projects and coordinate integration policy.

When asked for his assessment of the future course of bilateral relations, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said that before coming to Egypt he was certain that Egypt's people, government, and president were willing to work closely and in a well-planned way with Sudan for their mutual benefit. He added that he sensed this willingness during his fruitful discussions with President Mubarak. The talks were successful and we were in complete agreement on every issue raised. Siwar al-Dhahab also expressed his belief that the future of the Nile Valley and of Egyptian-Sudanese relations is promising.

In response to a question on the role of the Nile Valley radio as a link between the northern and southern parts of the valley, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said: We are totally satisfied with the station's performance. We have emphasized this, and we hope it will play a larger role in the future.

Earlier in his news conference, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab praised the media's role in informing the public and enhancing Egyptian-Sudanese relations. He also hailed President Mubarak and the Egyptian people and government. He noted that relations between the Egyptians and the Sudanese are everlasting.

Departs Cairo

NC281644 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1638 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 28 Oct (MENA) — General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council, and his delegation left Cairo today at the end of a 3-day visit to Egypt.

The Sudanese leader was seen off at Cairo International Airport by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Political Affairs Office Director Views Sudan

JN251047 Khartoum SUNA in English
0938 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 25, (SUNA) — The Sudanese Egyptian relations have overcome the sensitive period and regained their right course, said Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of President Husni Mubarak's Office for Political Affairs. In spite of the eternal relations between the two sister countries and whatever be the strength of these relations, still there has to be a sort of supervision for developing and fastening them further, Al-Baz said in an interview with the *AL-AHYAM* issued here today.

He was referring to the integration between the two countries,and the freezing of the integration bodies and the course of reexamining the integration issues.

What happens in Sudan is of direct concern to us in Egypt, said the Egyptian official, pointing out that the attention his country gives to the events in Sudan surpasses the attention Egypt pays to other events anywhere. It's conconievable that we pay similar attention as regards what happens in Sudan and what may occur in other countries, he asserted. However, the specifity of the relations "between Sudan and Egypt" we are speaking about, has to fulfil itself via an organic entity. It should not be a mere romantic or emotional idea, he argued. He said this would be achieved by enlightening the people of the two countries and via availing the "details" of what happens in the other side. He pinpointed the role that could be played by the mass media to this effect.

Asked about rumours that ousted Numayri has been leading political activities in Egypt, he replied, "without denying or affirming Numayri [words indistinct] it had been announced last month that Numayri had left for the Bahamas." We do not allow Numayri to "have" any political activity "in Egypt" and we are ready to investigate any event, activity he is having, or tape records he is sending to Sudan.

Turning to the recent contacts between Egyptian Government and the SPLM "Sudanese People Liberation Movement" Al-Baz said his government moves were coordinated with those of the Government in Sudan. He said Egypt was presenting its good-office and not as mediation. He said contacts have been made during the last few months for narrowing the gap and helping end the south Sudan question. Three has to be dialogue with the SPLM since it is not a separatist movement, he emphasized.

Asked if time was ripe for convening an Arab summit conference for which the PLO and Sudan have called, following the Israeli air raid on Tunis and the U.S. interception of the Egyptian jet-liner carrying the *Achille Lauro* seajackers, Al-baz affirmed: "We see no real premises pointing to the possibility of holding such a conference...." Even if it takes place it will be a mere meeting that comes out with nothing, he argued. We have, a priori, to crystallize a united Afro-Arab position around specific issues in this phase, after which the convening of such a summit will be a successful one, he said.

Mubarak Meets With U.S. Envoys to Discuss Peace

NC281445 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Alfred Atherton, former U.S. ambassador in Cairo, this morning. The meeting was also attended by Nicolas Veliotes, U.S. ambassador in Cairo.

After the meeting Atherton said that his private visit to Cairo was an opportunity to meet with President Mubarak, to assure him of the need to further Egyptian-U.S. rleations, and to press ahead with the peace efforts.

For his part, Nicolas Veliotes stated that the United States is in close touch with the Egyptian Government to further the issue of peace. Veliotes pointed out that during Mubarak's recent visit to Washington, the president had held talks with President Reagan and with Secretary of State Goerge Shultz about developments in the Middle East and their potential for the future.

Veliotes voiced the belief that Richard Murphy's recent visit to Jordan and the latest proposals by Shim'on Peres are in line with previous consultations.

When asked about the U.S. position on holding talks with the PLO, Veliotes said that there has been no change in this position which is already known; namely, that talks with the PLO are contingent on this organization's acceptance of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and its recognition of Israel's right to live within safe borders.

Interior Minister Comments on Students' Arrest

NC291001 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0845 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has reported that 11 students were arrested, that no student was injured, and that there were no deaths among the students. He added that only two people had been injured. One of these people is a mason from Suez and the other is a student, who was hit by a vehicle inside the 'Ayn Shams University campus. Both are now in the Al-Damardash Hospital.

Ahmad Rushdi made this announcement in a speech which he delivered at a seminar last night at the premises of the Police Sports Union. The seminar marked the end of a sports rally between police youth and Hilwan University students, which was held to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the university's establishment.

The interior minister said: We released the students who had been arrested on the same day. However, there were some excesses at the 'Ayn Shams University. Students threw stones at the Al-Za'faranah Palace, the university administration, causing material damage. The students also gathered under the Al-

'Abbasiyah tunnel and stoned the central security forces. A report was prepared and submitted to the prosecution, he added, which then ordered the arrest of a number of students.

The minister also said that his ministry is currently studying the possibility of using the emergency law against drug dealers. He pointed out that the Ministries of Health, Social Affairs, and Interior have drawn up a plan to combat drugs and to eliminate this phenomenon.

Regarding the university guards, the interior minister said that they are at the disposal of university heads to protect the educational facilities and to prevent those with no connection to the students or members of the staff from entering the campus. The minister stressed that the security forces want to avoid any friction between citizens and the police. He affirmed that the police force is a national body which serves everyone. The police do not work for any one group against another.

Atherton-Led Delegation Departs 29 October

NC290813 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0807 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA) — The California Council of International Affairs delegation led by the former U.S. ambassador to Egypt, Alfred Atherton, left Cairo this morning after a 1-week visit to Egypt. During the visit, the delegation was received by President Husni Mubarak.

France's Roland Dumas Arrives, Begins Talks

JN281540 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1528 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Oct (INA) — French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas arrived here today on a brief visit to Iraq.

Iraqi-French talks began in Baghdad this evening. Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, led the Iraqi side and Roland Dumas, French external relations minister, led the French side.

Talks dealt with bilateral relations, developments in the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in the region, and recent developments in the area and their threat to peace and security. Talks also dealt with the chances for peace in the region and issues of common concern.

Saddam Meets Air Force Commander, Military Leaders

JN281823 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Staff Field Marshall President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, met this evening with the commander of the Air Force and air defense forces and the command staff.

Communique No 2,003 Details 27-28 Oct Battles

JN281734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Communique No 2,003 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the resolve of faithful men, our brave Armed Forces are continuing their heroic operations in all the operational sectors against the forces of the evil Iranian ruling clique. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our helicopter gunships carried out bold combat missions against enemy units opposite our forces in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector, inflicting losses in men and equipment. Our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our forward units in the East Basra III Army Corps sector directed intensive artillery and mortar fire at enemy positions opposite them, inflicting losses in men and equipment. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed two monitoring positions and one mortar emplacement and killed one enemy soldier.

3. One of our units in the East Tigris IV Army Corps sector monitored an enemy patrol that attempted to advance toward our forward positions. Our unit opened fire and forced the patrol personnel to flee after sustaining a number of casulaties.

4. One enemy vehicle and one ammunition dump were burned in the I Army Corps northern sector, and one machinegun emplacement was destroyed and seven enemy men were either killed or wounded in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector.

5. While carrying out its duties in the no-man's-land, one of our patrols seized weapons and a quantity of hardware that the enemy had abandoned in previous battles.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 October 1985

Air Force Jets Attack Ilam TV, Radio Stations

JN291102 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1047 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In implementation of our great people's decision to destroy vital centers, economic installations, and scientific institutions used by the despotic clique's regime in its aggression against our people, and in order to silence the voice of falsehood and the trumpets of lies, deceit, and charlatanism, the planes of our Air Force, at 1225 [0925 GMT] today, carried out two successful raids on the Ilam radio and television stations and their transmitters. Having scored accurate hits, our brave hawks returned safely and triumphantly to the homeland. Praise be to God.

[Dated] 29 October 1985

Oil Minister Taqi, Delegation Leave for Prague

JN270815 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0713 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Oct (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi left for Prague this morning at the head of a delegation on a visit to Czechoslovakia that will last several days.The Iraqi minister will hold talks with his Czechoslovak counterpart on the prospects of promoting bilateral relations in the oil sphere.

U.S. Official Reportedly Visited Baghdad, Amman

LD260901 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
0811 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 26 Oct — Kuwaiti *AL-QABAS* reports today that Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Murphy visited Baghdad for a few hours following a secret visit he paid to the Jordanian capital.

In a dispatch from Amman, the paper says that the American official used a special Jordanian plane to travel to Baghdad, where he stayed for 4 hours.

Murphy returned to Washington last Thursday and reported to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the results of his talks in Amman concerning efforts to solve the Middle East problem.

Reportage on 'Arafat in Amman, Meeting With Husayn

PLO Meeting at Khuri's Home

JN281810 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Report by Fu'ad Na'im from Amman]

[Excerpts] The Jordanian-Palestinian talks under King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat began in Amman today.

'Arafat arrived in Amman today accompanied by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf]. They were joined in Amman by Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Hani al-Hasan, Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, and members of the PLO Executive Committee in Amman: Muhammad Milhim, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, and Bishop Iliya Khuri.

'Arafat held a meeting with Palestinian officials at Bishop Khuri's house in Amman this afternoon. The meeting is perhaps aimed at dispelling rumors about Khuri's resignation following the London debacle.

Husayn Receives 'Arafat

JN281825 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the Al-Nadwah Palace this evening. The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by His Highness Prince Hasan, the crown prince; Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and minister of education; Minister of Foreign Affairs Tahir al-Masri; Tariq 'Ala' al-Din, director of the General Intelligence Department; and Raja'i al-Dajani, Royal Hashemite Court secretary general.

It was attended on the Palestinian side by His Eminence PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih; Salah Khalaf, Fatah Movement Central Committee member; Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces; PLO Executive Committee members 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Bishop Iliya Khuri, and Muhammad Milhim; and Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Developments Reviewed

JN281936 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the Al-Nadwah Palace this evening. At the end of the meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, which lasted 2 1/2 hours, a Royal Hashemite Court spokesman announced that His Majesty King Husayn explained during the meeting Jordan's recent political efforts and activities in the international arena to support and strengthen the principles to which Jordan adheres so that a just and comprehensive peace can be achieved for the Middle East crisis, in which the Palestine question constitutes a main problem.

The two sides also reviewed the developments which have taken place during the past weeks and assessed them in an objective manner, as well as their effects on the Jordanian-Palestinian move and ways to eliminate these effects and avoid the recurrence of similar developments in the future.

'Arafat: Talks 'Positive'

JN291034 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Amman, 29 Oct (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has described the Jordanian-Palestinian summit talks which took place yesterday as positive. In a statement to the INA correspondent there today, 'Arafat said: My assessment of yesterday's talks is that they were positive. They were conducted in an atmosphere of brotherhood and cordiality that embodied the unique relations between Palestinians and Jordanians.

'Arafat said that another round of talks will be held later to assess the Jordanian-Palestinian joint action and future moves in light of the current developments on all levels.

'Arafat chaired a second meeting of the Palestinian command this morning to discuss the PLO's moves in the Arab and international arenas.

Khalaf on Meeting Topics

JN291148 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1132 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Amman, 29 Oct (INA) — Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, has stated that Jordan and the PLO have agreed to form a joint committee with prerogatives to discuss any issue dealing with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian political moves. In a statement to the INA correspondent here today, Khalaf said that a second round of talks will be held between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides later today. It will be charied by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i to complete the talks that took place between King Husayn and 'Arafat yesterday.

Salah Khalaf said that during the meeting yesterday a comprehensive assessment of two important topics took place, the UK's refusal to meet with the Palestinian delegation and the issue of the Italian cruise liner, the *Achille Lauro*.

AL-RA'Y on Meeting

JN290910 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Road to Peace"]

[Text] Throughout a whole decade of searching for a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis, Jordan has always been committed to and concerned about its stand. It has confronted all pressures to defend this stand because Jordan's relationship with the Palestine question necessitates that this country assume its full responsibility toward this question.

During the meeting yesterday between the Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the Palestinian side led by Yasir 'Arafat, his majesty explained Jordan's recent efforts and activities — efforts which were crowned by His Majesty King Husayn's speech before the UN General Assembly. This speech prompted wide reaction and stressed among other things that Jordan believes that convening an international conference is the only means to achieve a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace for the Middle East crisis and its crux, the Palestine question.

The Palestine question, as Jordan has always believed, is not only a question of people, but is basically an issue of land. Any attempt to separate these two concepts reflects a hostile intention and gives emphasis to plans which the enemy has always sought to carry out against the Arab nation's existence, identity, and aspirations.

the past weeks have witnessed developments that did not contribute to pushing the peace process forward and have left some negative effects on the Jordanian-Palestinian action, the two sides in their meeting yesterday made an objective assessment of these developments and discussed ways to eleminate these effects and avoid their recurrence in the future out of their commitment to sound rules of action.

On the other side, discussions taking place in the Zionist Knesset prove that differences over methods do not cancel agreement on objectives and that the Likud and Labor parties are maneuvering either to disrupt peace efforts or impose conditions to achieve this peace, and consequently to impose characteristics that would refute the comprehensive nature of this peace, replace it by separate deals, and rob it of its just nature to replace it by conditions of capitulation. This maneuvering does not allow any opportunity for a true peace but prepares the atmosphere for a truce that would be a long one but which would eventually lead to an explosion which will destroy everything and put history on the right course; namely, the victory of the will of steadfastness, the regaining of the land, and the liquidation of all forms of invasion, aggression, and occupation.

Prime Minister Meets With PRC Minister 28 Oct

JN281256 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this morning Qin Zhongda, PRC minister of chemical industry andhead of the PRC side to the joint Jordanian-PRC committee. The guest minister conveyed to the prime minister the greetings of the PRC head of state. During the meeting they reviewed the progress of talks between the Jordanian and PRC sides. The PRC minister expressed his satisfaction with the results that have so far been reached. The two sides also discussed establishing joint ventures in the field of chemical industries in the PRC, as well as selected developmental projects within the framework of the 5-year development plan according to an arrangement that will guarantee the financing of these projects in return for the export of Jordanian commodities and products to the PRC.

The meeting was attended by Planning Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Nusur, the Jordanian ambassador to the PRC, and the PRC ambassador to Jordan.

Syrian Industry Minister Arrives for Talks

JN281914 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1825 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Amman, 28 Oct (SANA) — Minister of Industry Eng 'Ali al-Tarabulsi arrived in Amman today on a visit to Jordan lasting several days. During the visit he will hold talks with his Jordanian counterpart, Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, and will head the Syrian side to meetings of shareholders of the Syrian-Jordanian company for industry which will begin its work tomorrow.

The shareholders' meeting will discuss the report of the board of directors on the progress of the company's work and its budget, as well as approving the concessions to be bestowed on the company by the Jordanian and Syrian Governments.

During his visit here, Eng al-Tarabulsi will head Syria's delegation to meetings of the sixth ordinary session of the board of directors of the Arab organization for industrial development, which stems from the Arab League, and which will begin its work the day after tomorrow for 3 days on the level of Arab ministers of industry to discuss issues regarding Arab industrial development.

Kuwaiti Paper Reports Kidnapped Soviets Killed

GF281504 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 27 Oct 85 pp 1, 21

[Muwaffaq Madani dispatch from Beirut]

[Excerpts] The various security reports released by competent parties have affirmed that the three Soviet diplomats kidnapped about a month ago have actually been killed. Semi-official Lebanese sources and various leftist parties assigned to search for the three Soviets state that the diplomats were killed during the first week of their captivity.

In a statement to *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, these sources added that the organizations which kidnapped the Soviets ceased to make contacts or participate in negotiations concerning their release and stopped presenting offers concerning their fate after they killed the first Soviet hostage on the first day of their captivity in West Beirut.

The sources added that partially confirmed information indicates that the kidnappers immediately killed the other three diplomats after killing the first due to the tight security measures taken to arrest them. The sources added that the kidnappers who carried out the operation do not belong to a single party or Islamic organization, but to miscellaneous local organizations, and include radical Muslims, Palestinians, and other parties.

Birri, Soviet Charge Discuss Kidnapped Diplomats

NC281728 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, received Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov at noon today. Members of the coordination committees responsible for West Beirut and the camps were also present. The circumstances surrounding the kidnapping of the three Soviet diplomats were examined in light of this morning's meeting between members of the two committees and the Soviet charge d'affaires.

Eng Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization, visited the Soviet Embassy in Beirut today. He and Soviet Charge d'Affaires Suslikov reviewed the current situation in Lebanon and the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats.

Hizballah Official on Efforts To Free Soviets

NC251015 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 24 Oct 85 p 4

[Interview with Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli, the guide and official in charge of Hizballah in Ba'labakk and Al-Biqa', by Faysal Salman — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Salman] How do you assess your relations with the Amal Movement now?

[Al-Tufayli] As individuals, the Amal Movement is comprised of our relatives and brothers. We consider any of them who have a real interest in confronting Israel and the Phalangists to be part of Hizballah. However, as far as decisions and policy are concerned, of course we have differences with the Amal Movement. A meeting was held recently between some brothers in Hizballah and the Amal Movement under the auspices of the Iranian ambassador in Damascus at the Beirut Embassy of the Islamic Republic. They agreed to prevent any possible future clashes and, if an incident does occur, to prevent its expansion. Thank God, the results have been good.

There are other differences as well. The movement, for instance, is not opposed to participating in a government headed by Amin al-Jumayyil. However, we believe that Al-Jumayyil participated in ravaging the Muslims and dealing with Israel. We cannot share power with him, and we also believe an authority exists which can bring this man to justice. Furthermore, the Amal Movement agreed to the Al-Naqurah meetings between Lebanon and Israel, while we believe that no meeting or dialogue is permitted between Muslims and Israelis. The movement also held negotiations with Elie Hubayqah, Israel's primary ally and the man responsible for the Shatila and Sabra massacre. We cannot accept sitting down with him. Hubayqah, and those of his ilk, are no more than criminals and agents. We will not negotiate with them on the future of Lebanon because if a country's destiny is built with the participation of this kind of people, it will have no future. It is our opinion that they should be punished for their crimes. If we had seen any hope in negotiations, we would have had no right to sacrifice even one drop of our strugglers' blood in fighting them.

[Salman] It has been reported that you were assigned to help clear up the case of the kidnapped Soviet diplomats.

[Al-Tufayli] We said that this incident runs counter to Islamic interests in the region. This is not because the Soviets are supporting the Muslims; they basically support the existence of Israel and ensure its security. However, we believe that the Muslims will not benefit from detaining or killing the Soviets. If the kidnappers are Muslim, they must release the Soviet diplomats. We take this position because the kidnapping does not promote our confrontation with Israel, and might perhaps have the opposite effect. We were not assigned to mediate in this case, but based on our beliefs we have tried, and are still trying, to discover the identity of the kidnappers. So far, we have not had any results.

Al-Jumayyil Returns To Beirut After Stop in Paris

NC251724 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Excerpt] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil returned to Beirut from Paris at 1630 today. He had stopped over in Paris for a few hours rest. While there he met with a number of French officials. President al-Jumayyil had earlier visited the UN Headquarters in New York, where he had delivered a speech at the UN General Assembly.

Two Japanese Embassy Employees Kidnapped 29 Oct

NC291037 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Gunmen kidnapped two Japanese Embassy employees, Edmond and Maurice Ghattas, near the Abu Khadir Restaruant in the Al-Mazra‘ah area this morning. The two were led away to an unknown destination in their blue Opel.

Security reports say that the Netherlands ambassador to Lebanon has asked the chief of the embassies' security department to provide him with protection during his daily activities and at his home, in light of a series of threats he has received recently.

Israeli Warship Fires on Sidon 28 October

NC281530 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1524 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] An Israeli warship entered the waters off Sidon this afternoon and fired two salvos at the port. Its crew then fired machineguns, but this caused only material damage.

Samahah Says Damascus Agreement To Be Reached

NC270813 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] It is true that the three meetings of the Tripartite Committee in Damascus yesterday have been completely shrouded in secrecy and nothing official has been leaked; however, sources in this committee pointed out before midnight last night that there is only a short time left to complete the consultations and write the final draft before the agreement is announced. The sources expected the draft agreement to be signed today and stressed that the remaining issues are unimportant.

Upon his return to Beirut from Damascus last night, As‘ad Shaftari briefed Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, on the outcome of the committee's talks. Michel Samahaha is expected to leave Damascus for Paris today on a working visit.

Samahah told Beirut's *AL-JUMHURIYAH* today that the four sections of a draft agreement that Minister Nabih Birri mentioned yesterday are not the entire agreement; they are only some of the issues that were discussed.

Samahah said: All statements by people not directly involved in the negotiations are merely speculation and trial balloons; this is of no interest to us at all. He added: What is of interest is that we will definitely reach an agreement for the good of all Lebanese, particularly those who have been displaced.

Syria Releases Lebanese Forces Detainees

NC281655 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] As a result of efforts by Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, and on the basis of a Syrian initiative, detainees from the Lebanese Forces were released from Syrian prisons at 1700 today. Brigadier General Ghazi Kan‘an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, turned the detainees over to As‘ad Shaftari, the Lebanese Forces official responsible for national security. This was done in ‘Anjar in the presence of Dr Jean Ghanim, the Lebanese Forces representative on the Security Committee.

This operation proves the credibility of relations between the Lebanese Forces and Syria. It is also an indication of the positive points in the agreement. [as heard]

A similar operation took place in 1981 between Syria and Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, commander of the Lebanese Forces at the time.

Ten of the former detainees left for their homes in Al-Biqa‘, while 21 others will head for Beirut.

Syria's Kan‘an Arrives, Meets With Birri

NC290751 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan‘an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, has arrived in Beirut to hold a series of meetings and contacts. He has met with Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, in the presence of the Syrian observers team in West Beirut.

Minister Nabih Birri received Ghazi Kan‘an at his home yesterday. Their talks dealt with developments in the political and security situation.

Ba‘th Gunmen Withdraw From Beirut Combat Lines

NC291305 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Eng ‘Asim Qansuh, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba‘th Party in Lebanon, announced the withdrawal of Ba‘th gunmen from the capital combat lines, specifically from Ra‘s al-Nab‘ combat line. The announcement came at a news conference he held at 1000 today.

Eng Qansuh said: This withdrawal falls within the context of the political solution, which we approve. We hope that all parties will follow suit, so that we can solve the internal issues and approve the political agreement in Damascus next week.

Qansuh added: Some of the Ba‘th gunmen have withdrawn to our main office in Ra‘s al-Rab‘ to protect it. The rest will deploy to protect certain offices for the next 15 days, pending the collection of arms. Qansuh asserted that he will be the first to withdraw from any area specified by the agreement to end the war.

Asked whether he thinks the other party will withdraw and take the same initiative, Qansuh said: Only the army is on the other side. We are convinced that the Lebanese Forces are no longer along the demarcation lines. The army is not required to withdraw from its positions, but we and the others are required to observe a cease-fire.

At the news conference, which was held near the Primo combat line, Qansuh asserted his optimism about the solution. He pointed out that because Syria is the basic guarantee for implementing the solution, the agreement can proceed according to local will. After the news conference and the Ba'th gunmen's withdrawal, slight tension was reported along Ra's al-Nab'-al-Primo combat line. Rocket fire was reported, but soon subsided, to be replaced by sniper fire. This combat line was the scene of intermittent clashes at dawn. Crossing points remained as before.

Sham'un on Damascus Accord, Syrians in Beirut

NC281417 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Political activity has ended in Damascus and shifted to Beirut, where leaders are being briefed on the outcome of the Tripartite Committee's talks. Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, met with the independent Maronite deputies bloc today. Former Minister Michel al-Murr met with former President Camille Sham'un to brief him on the outcome of the Damascus talks.

Our reporter has conducted an interview with former President Sham'un and former Minister Michel al-Murr. Sham'un said that he will meet shortly with Elie Hubayqah, because our objectives, principles, and views are the same. He affirmed that he does not believe there will be a Syrian entry [dukhulan suriyyan] into Beirut. He praised the efforts of former Minister Michel al-Murr, who is working for our common interest.

We now broadcast a voice recording of these interviews with our reporter:

[Begin recording] [Sham'un] We discussed the situation and the current negotiations being conducted by the Lebanese Forces in Damascus and elsewhere. We are in full agreement on all the points covered in these negotiations. These points, which have been explained by his excellency former Minister Michel al-Murr, are in the interest of Lebanon and the Lebanese. What is important is that the Syrians agree to end the state of war and approve in a final way the views put forward by Elie Hubayqah and his colleagues. I believe that the country will utimately attain peace, stability, and prosperity.

[Question] Will there be a meeting between you and Hubayqah in the immediate future?

[Sham'un] Naturally, very naturally, because our objectives, principles, and views are the same.

[Question] Will Syrian forces enter Beirut?

[Sham'un] I do not believe so.

[Question] Nevertheless, his excellency Minister 'Usayran made a statement yesterday to the effect that Syrian forces will enter the city within 2 weeks.

[Sham'un] Maybe he is wrong. Despite my friendship with him, maybe he is wrong. [end recording]

Former Minister Michel al-Murr expects a meeting between Sham'un and Hubayqah within 48 hours. He stressed that the Tripartite Committee had concluded its meetings and is now preparing the final draft of the agreement.

Here is a recording of Al-Murr's statement:

[Begin recording][Al-Murr] I briefed the former president on the negotiations which took place in Damascus on the part of Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Executive Committee, and on the part of the Tripartite Committee. Naturally, I briefed him on the general picture because it would take us hours to explain the details. The former president blessed the main points of the negotiations. He supported these steps, especially those which seek to end the state of war. Every Lebanese, and above all the former president, wants this war to end because he no longer knows what he is fighting for and why this war should continue.

After I put the former president into the picture, he encouraged us, blessed the current steps, and wished us success. He will be a primary supporter for us in our efforts to put an end to the war.

[Question] Will there be a meeting between former President Sham'un and Hubayqah in the near future?

[Al-Murr] I expect them to meet within 48 hours.

[Question] Has the Tripartite Committee concluded its meetings in Damascus yet?

[Al-Murr] It has concluded its meetings. It is now preparing the final draft of the agreement. [end recording]

Sham'un Discusses Meeting With Al-Jumayyil

NC281442 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil met with former President Camille Sham'un at B'abda Palace this afternoon. They reviewed the situation in light of attempts to end the crisis through political means. After the session, Sham'un pointed out: We discussed the present and the future with some optimism. This is what Sham'un said:

[Begin recording] [Sham'un] I had the honor of visiting the president of the Republic to congratulate him on his safe return from his trip to the United States. I also complimented him on his speech at the UN General Assembly and his meetings with American and other officials. I hope the results of his tour will be beneficial. We discussed the present and the future with some optimism. The efforts being made by the head of state, the government, and representative parties are cause for hope that security, peace, and tranquility will prevail sooner or later.

[Unidentified reporter] It appears, Your Excellency, that you are somewhat satisfied with the moves being made in the fields of politics and security to deal with the situation.

[Sham'un] Yes, I am satisfied and what I said is quite true. We must be fully alert in order to avoid possible mistakes that could result in a future calamity. In addition to the optimism I mentioned, we must be wide awake and avoid approving anything before considering the effect it will have 50 years from now.

[Reporter] Do you expect the Cabinet to meet this week?

[Sham'un] It may or may not. At any rate, I am ready. [end recording]

Karamah Chairs Phalangist Party Meeting

NC281755 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Phalangist Party leader Dr Elie Karamah chaired the weekly meeting of the party's Political Bureau and Central Council today. A large number of district and regional officials attended. Dr Karamah declared that this large turnout proved that the Phalangists have risen to defend their dignity. He said that the treatment meted out to the newspaper *AL-'AMAL* and the Voice of Lebanon, as well as the restrictions placed on the freedom of Joseph Abu Khalil [*AL-'AMAL* chief editor], are attempts to strike at the Phalangist Party. He added that what Abu Khalil is being subjected to is actually a medal for him and the party.

Dr Karamah asked: Whose interests have been served by the seizure of the Voice of Lebanon, the closure of *AL-'AMAL*, and the restriction of Abu Khalil's freedom?

Rejects 'Fait Accompli'

NC290646 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 0530 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Phalangist Party leader Elie Karamah, who chaired a meeting of his party's Political Bureau yesterday, has affirmed that he will not allow the Phalangist Party, its heritage, or its organizations to be harmed. He said: We will not accept a fait accompli when it is against our convictions and the homeland's interests. Silencing free speech runs counter to the principle of collective participation. He questioned the reasons for maintaining secrecy about the agreement being prepared in Damascus. He also wondered why the agreement was not being submitted to a meeting of representatives from the Christian leaderships concerned with a unified (?conference).

Birri Discusses Media, Prisoners, UNIFIL

NC262016 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpts] During his meeting with journalists this afternoon, Minister Nabih Birri said: We can see (?right away) that Lebanon's official media, even Channel 7, are too busy with other major issues to pay more attention to our primary concern; namely, the liberation of the south and the activities of the national resistance. These used to figure prominently in our publications, news media, and press before the last withdrawal. We now see that the majority of newspapers that claim to be the most patriotic are more interested in Hubayqah's meetings, the president's comings and goings, and Shultz' statement about his wife's call.

It is no secret that the fate of 163 prisoners held in Ansar remains unknown. We also know that the United States (?broke) its promise about the release of the 'Atlit prisoners and has held on to two fighters, Tony Abu Ghanim and Ni'mah Hashim.

Minister Birri added: We are aware of the fact that our kinfolk and brothers in the border strip are being subjected to an almost daily process of arrest and shipment to the Al-Khiyam detention camp. We have been receiving reports about that place, which is the scene of practices reminiscent of the Nazi concentration camps. This matter forces us to rouse the conscience of the world. The media are the best means to convey the truth of this matter to the civilized world and to any institutions and forums involved.

Minister Birri declared: On this occasion, I have issued an order providing for payments to the family of each prisoner held in Al-Khiyam or any other jail by Lahd's agents and Israel. This was the same treatment accorded the Ansar and 'Atlit detainees by the Ministry of the South. Those concerned should submit a request to the Ministry of the South for a 1,500 pound-a-month stipend, which will start at the end of this month. The necessary funds for this have been allocated.

A plot is now being implemented in the border strip. By this I mean the repeated attacks on UNIFIL, which are waiting for pressure to be applied that will lead to the implementation of Resolution 225 right up to the international borders.

The people of the south and the Amal Movement must extend their gratitude and appreciation to the Netherlands Government and people for the support which the Netherlands contingent provided in the south. However, we publicly record our deep regret that this contingent has succumbed to the blackmail of the Israeli and Lahd armies. It has thus enabled them to achieve the objective of their attacks on UNIFIL.

Antoine Lahd on Jazzin, Relations in South

JN261150 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope
in Arabic 1105 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], has asserted in a statement to the press that he has the military capability of returning to areas in Sidon. He said: I will give political negotiations an opportunity to bring the displaced people back to their homes in a peaceful way. He added: If the peaceful political solution fails, I will be obliged touse military force.

Asked what point the political negotiations have reached, Mag Gen Lahd said: I do not know. I leave political talks to the politicians and to the functionaries in Sidon. In this respect I

(?coordinate) with Jazzin functionaries. I work to safeguard Lebanese territory, and so far I have done so. All parties live in peace. [Words indistinct] I do not safeguard this area, because it is a Christian area, but because it is a Lebanese area, it is exposed to danger. I do not work for Israel's interest and Israel does not depend on me to defend itself, because it has enough (?ability) to preserve its own interests. I work for my interest as a Lebanese. I also work bravely because many other people are convinced of my theory but they do not have courage to do what I can do.

Answering a question on relations with his Lebanese neighbors, the ASL commander said: [Word indistinct] relations are good with them. The relations of the citizens are more than good. The Druze and Christians move freely in both areas, the mountain and Jazzin. Nobody attacks anybody else despite the fact that I have no relations with Walid Junblatt. Jazzin funcationaries discussed this subject with Junblatt, and I made things easy so that matters became normal. I hope there will be no (?fighting) with us in Sidon. I really hope that our relations with Sidon will be as they are with the Druze. The main objective is to safeguard people so that Muslims and Christians will remain in their homes.

Amal, Popular Nasirites Clash Near Sidon 26 Oct

NC270932 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Security sources in southern Lebanon have told Voice of Lebanon that clashes occurred near Sayniq Bridge at the southern entrance to Sidon around midnight last night. The clashes were between units of the Amal Movement and the Popular Nasirite Organization. Artillery, rockets, and machineguns were used during these clashes, which lasted 90 minutes.

5 Killed in Beirut, Mountain Fighting 26 Oct

NC271218 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] According to official reports, in the fighting last night along the traditional lines in Beirut, the southern suburb, and the mountain, 5 people died and 13 were wounded. The reports prepared by the internal security forces said that tank guns, mortars, and heavy machineguns were used intermittently in the clashes.

Lebanese Forces Ban Publication of LE REVEIL

NC291048 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Serious political disputes among the various factions in the eastern areas are being translated into practical activities. While the Phalangist Party has resorted to publishing the *AL-'AMAL* newspaper in the form of a four-page leaflet, the Phalangist Forces stormed the offices of *LE REVEIL* newspaper today and supended its publication. It is known that this paper is privately owned by President Amin al-Jumayyil.

It is worth remembering that the Phalangist Forces suspended the publication of *AL-'AMAL* newspaper a few days ago and placed its editor in chief, Joseph Abu Khalil, under house arrest.

The measures coincide with the Phalangist Forces' construction of a roadblock in the Al-Salumi area today to search cars and to check pedestrians' identities. According to reports, additional roadblocks set up by the Phalangist Forces have appeared in other locations in the eastern area.

Tripoli Festivals To Be Held Despite Warnings

NC290658 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli functionaries, led by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, are working to prevent the occurence of any setbacks which might disrupt the situation in the city. With this aim in mind, the Coordination Committee has decided to ban festivals and processions. It should be recalled that a demonstration, which was held yesterday, almost developed into a clash among the warring factions.

An anonymous person, who claimed to be speaking on behalf of the Islamic Unification Movement [IUM], contacted *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, saying: We will hold festivals as scheduled regardless of warnings.

Cabinet Meets on Political, Economic Issues

JN281437 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1354 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 28 Oct (SANA) — The Council of Ministers held a meeting here today under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, who explained some current political issues. He also explained the results of the Syrian-Jordanian talks held in Riyadh which were also attended by Saudi Arabia and Tunisia and the Arab League general secretariat.

Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, presented a report on the results of the current Syrian-Jordanian economic talks in Damascus. Dr Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs, presented a report on the results of the Syrian-Turkish talks.

The cabinet reviewed a number of economic, production, and administrative topics as well as the working methods of the industrial and agricultural sectors in Syria. In this regard, Dr al-Kasm stressed the need to promote the means to exploit the productive capabilities of the workers and machines and to raise the standards of programming and organization, which would lead to a reduction in production costs in the industrial and agricultural fields. The cabinet discussed other topics and made the appropriate decisions.

Lebanese Militias Meet, Work on Ending Fighting

HK270330 Hong Kong AFP in English
0251 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, Oct 27 (AFP) — Representatives of Lebanon's three main militia forces — Christian, Shi'ite Moslem and Druze — held marathon meetings here Saturday trying to end factional fighting in their country.

Militia sources said influential Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam sat in on two of the three sessions.

The so-called tripartite meetings have been held periodically since September 26 in an attempt, under Syrian tutelage, to narrow differences between the rival forces and propose constitutional, political, economic and social reforms for Lebanon. Sources here and in Beirut say a Lebanese national congress is likely to be convened in Damascus in mid-November to approve terms worked out by the negotiators.

As a possible sign of things to come, Lebanese Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran said in Beirut Saturday that the Syrian-manned Arab Deterrent Force would soon enter the Lebanese capital to play a peace-keeping role. Syria already has thousands of soldiers stationed elsewhere in Lebanon.

At a news conference in Beirut Saturday, Nabih Birri, a Lebanese Cabinet minister and leader of the Shi'ite Amal militia, spelled out the main lines of the agreement being worked on at the tripartite discussions in Damascus:

- The Arab nature of Lebanon, its unity and its attitude toward Israel.

- A new constitution more fairly reflecting the present size of the Sunni Moslem, Shi'ite Moslem, Christian, Druze, and other groups in the population.

- A transition period before application of a new constitution.

- Measures to end the state of civil war which has existed during most of the past decade.

- Recognition of "complementary" relations between Lebanon and Syria.

Mr Birri said that any tripartite agreement worked out in Damascus would have to be submitted to all Lebanese factions, "notably all nationalists and Moslems."

Further on Arab-American Parliamentarian Meeting

Khaddam on Foreign Policy

JN282009 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam addressed the first conference of American parliamentarians of Arab descent this evening. Khaddam dealt with Syria's foreign policy. Khaddam said that Syria's policy, whose bases and principles were laid down by President Hafiz al-Asad in the wake of the corrective movement, is now a basis for our country's political and militant work. Khaddam noted the reasons for the importance of the Middle East and said that it constitutes the arena of Syria's policy, given the region's strategic position, its massive economic resources, and its explosive political situation, as a result of the movement to revive the Arab nation and liberate it from colonailist control.

Khaddam also noted imperialist designs in the region and the usurpation of Palestine and other Arab territories which led to a pan-Arab, violent struggle waged by the Arab nation in defense of its existence and rights and against world Zionism and its base, Israel. Khaddam pointed out that, accordingly, Syria faced several prominent problems. These problems are:

1. Working for realizing Arab unity.

2. Fighting and uprooting backwardness and building a new life, enabling us to face the requirements of the fateful phase in defending the homeland, confronting aggression, building the new society, and providing the means for realizing all this, beginning with the Algerian revolution, liberating South Yemen from British colonialism, and the 1956 aggression on Egypt. [sentence as heard] The Palestinian problem occupied a central position in all of these problems.

Khaddam said that Syria has been demonstrating this struggle since the beginning of the Palestinian problem. Syria wages one war after another and is shouldering successive responsibilities for the sake of the Palestinian cause, which is Syria's central cause.

Khaddam said: All attempts at separating Syria from its central cause failed because such separation would undermine and liquidate the Palestinian cause. Despite the deviationist Palestinians, who were misled and tried to mislead others but failed and fell down, the Palestinian cause remained Syria's central cause.

Referring to the confusion campaign which the Palestinian deviationist leadership began under the slogan of independent national decisionmaking with the aim of compromising and selling out the cause under false pretexts, Khaddam affirmed that the Palestinian people must not be isolated from their Arab nation and that we should not stop using Arab resources and energies in facing Zionism and the United States.

Khaddam pointed out that the issue of struggle with the Zionist enemy is a pan-Arab issue and that no Arab side has the right to dispose of it because it is connected with the entire nation. Any dealing outside the pan-Arab framework will be null and void and we will resist it with all means as we resisted the Camp David agreements and the 17 May agreement, which was imposed on fraternal Lebanon.

Khaddam noted that Al-Sadat did not make peace and did not move one step in the direction of peace but made a sellout, eliminated Egypt, weakened the Arab nation, and strengthened Israel. Khaddam said that Al-Sadat could not secure peace even for himself and was killed because people do not forgive deviation and treason.

He noted that under the two Camp David agreements, the Israeli aggression on Lebanon took place and a total military confrontation occurred between Syrian forces and the invading forces. He also said that under the Camp David agreements and following Egypt's elimination, U.S. military assistance to Israel doubled both in quality and quantity.

Libya's Jallud Speaks

JN281942 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The first conference of Arab-American parliamentarians held its fourth session at 1800 today under the chairmanship of Mahmud al-Zu'bi, chairman of the conference and speaker of the Syrian People's Assembly. The conference heard an address by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on Syrian foreign policy.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Revolution Command Council of the 1 September Revolution in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, then made a speech which he began by hailing President Hafiz al-Asad for taking the initiative in convening this conference. Jallud referred to the Zionist-imperialist invasion of the Arab nation which, he said, is aimed at the nation's existence and resources. He also referred to the savage Zionist aggression against Tunisia. Jallud hailed the Egyptian people's uprising against the U.S.-Zionist alliance and affirmed that the uprising will continue until Egypt returns to its nation after breaking the Camp David chains.

Jallud concluded his speech by saying: Your meeting in Damascus and in these historic circumstances in which the Arab nation is witnessing a savage onslaught is a very important meeting, affirming your affiliation with the values and aspirations of your nation, as well as your affiliation with the peoples of Latin America.

Khaddam, Libya's Jallud Hold 'Extended Talks'

LD281516 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam al-Ahmad Jallud and Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian vice president, held a round of extended talks this morning in Damascus.

Present at the talks were the Libyan Arab delegation accompanying Staff Major Jallud; Brother Faruq al-Shar', the [Syrian] foreign minister; the Syrian deputy foreign minister; and the director of the Syrian relations bureau in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

USSR's Brutents Arrives 28 Oct for Visit

JN281236 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, arrived in Damascus today at the head of a party delegation at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command. This visit comes within the framework of cooperation agreements between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU to exchange opinions on matters of mutual interest.

Meets Ba'th's Al-Ahmar

JN291333 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1240 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 29 Oct (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP], received here this morning Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and his delegation in the presence of the USSR ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting, talks revolved around the close relations of cooperation and friendship between the two parties as well as the implementation of the cooperation program between them. The two sides noted with satisfaction the promotion and development of relations between the ASBP and the CPSU. They reviewed the issues and developments in the Arab homeland and the world, affirming the continuation of joint work in the service of the common struggle of the two countries' peoples.

Brutents affirmed the stand of his party and country supporting the Arab causes, standing alongside Syria, and appreciating Syria's firm political course in confronting Israel's aggression and U.S. schemes.

Comrade al-Ahmar expressed the ASBP's appreciation for the Soviet Union's firm stands in support of Arab causes and Syria. He affirmed Syria's determination to continue the confrontation of the U.S. schemes and to work for a just, comprehensive peace in the region through an international conference that is based on Israel's complete withdrawal from the occupied territories and the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, particularly their right to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of their own independent state.

Hungarian Defense Minister Departs Damascus

JN281928 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 28 Oct (SANA) — The Hungarian military delegation led by Minister of Defense General Istvan Olah left Damascus this morning. It was seen off at Damascus International Airport by General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister; General 'Ali Aslan and Major General Hasan Turkumani, deputies of the chief of staff of the Army and the Armed Forces; and a number of the command's senior officers.

The Hungarian ambassador in Damascus and the Hungarian Embassy staff also saw the guest delegation off.

Joint Control With Jordan Over West Bank Planned

TA290714 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Oct 85 pp 1,2

[Report by Yehuda Litani and 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] A plan for an Israeli-Jordanian condominium (joint authority or control) over the West Bank has been formulated in recent months by the Prime Minister's Office. This is the plan which Peres plans to propose to King Husayn if and when negotiations on the matter begin. This was reported by very reliable sources. It appears that this plan, in general terms, was recently disclosed to King Husayn. In the framework of this plan, West Bank Palestinian residents would be given autonomy, under joint Israeli-Jordanian rule. At this stage, reference is to the participation of local Palestinians in the condominium, without PLO participition.

The information about the new plan was confirmed last night by a senior government source associated with the matter. The source said that the objective is autonomy under Israeli and Jordanian authority. This would be an interim arrangement until a permanent one is determined. The source added that the autonomy council which would be elected by the residents would be subordinate to a joint Israeli-Jordanian administration. He added that according to the plan, free elections would be held, and in Jerusalem it is hoped that in this way the problem of Palestinian representation would be solved at this stage. According to the same source, the plan was disclosed to the most senior figures in the United States and received their blessing. The source added that King Husayn agreed in principle to the details of the plan, although he made his acquiescence conditional on receiving the blessing of an international forum for this arrangement. Thus, one can understand Mr Peres' determined demand that an opening for an international forum remain. The source added that at a later stage — if and when the PLO changes its position on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and on the issue of terrorism — an opening might be made to incorporate this organization in negotiations.

Minister 'Ezer Weizman, as well as others, has been let in on the plan which is being kept secret from the Likud for fear of its reaction.

According to the plan, joint Israeli-Jordanian-local Palestinian teams would meet in order to formulate proposals concerning all fields of government, including security matters, working methods, and joint governing procedures in these fields. The teams would work concurrently with the holding of talks at the political level. Reference is also to joint IDF-Jordanian Legion patrols in the Jordan Valley region, and cooperation between the two armies in guarding this sector against the infiltration of hostile elements. In the initial stage at least, the subject of internal security in the West Bank would remain Israel's responsibility, while cooperation with the other partners to joint rule would continue.

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office are convinced that an arrangement along these general lines, without the participation of the PLO, is feasible, and that King Husayn, under the present circumstances, would eventually be convinced that local Palestinians — well-known personalities, mayors, and West Bank figures — can be depended on, without the inclusion of the PLO in the arrangement.

The prime minister has recently met several notables from the territories to discuss these issues and raised some of the elements of the plan. These meetings, unlike his meetings with notables from the territories in the past, were held in secret and were not publicized in the media. Peres "emerged encouraged" from the meetings, because the notables accepted the guiding principles of his plan, including the exclusion of the PLO, at least in the early stages.

While starting negotiations with the Jordanian Government, Israeli sources also intend to carry out administrative changes in the West Bank and possibly in the Gaza Strip as well, such as appointing local inhabitants to senior posts in civilian fields of the Israeli administration and appointing Arab mayors in Nabulus, Hebron, Ramallah, and Al-Birah within a short period of time.

Officials in Jerusalem do not rule out the possibility that Husayn may have obtained the PLO's approval for these appointments. There are plans to effect another series of appointments to replace the Israeli mayors immediately after these are carried out.

A senior Likud minister last night told *HA'ARETZ* that the Likud's opposition to the notion of an international conference does not stem from hypothetical fears but is based on the knowledge that teams made up of representatives of all the pertinent parties have begun formulating the procedures for such a conference.

In briefings based on inside information, the prime minister has recently assessed that King Husayn may attain Syrian backing for such moves, which would substitute for the PLO's support. Peres based his assessment on the recent measures taken by the Syrians against 'Arafat's rivals and on reports that the Soviets had made it clear to the Syrians that they are not pleased with the deep rift between Syria and 'Arafat's PLO. The assessment in Jerusalem yesterday was that Peres believes that if 'Arafat persists in his refusal to recognize UN Resolution 242 and put an end to terrorism, Husayn will find other Palestinians which Israel would accept as partners to the negotiations.

It should be pointed out that condominium (joint rule of two countries over a common area) was once before effected in the Middle East: The Sudan was jointly ruled by Britain and Egypt from the end of the 19th century until its independence in 1956.

Peres Address to 28 Oct Knesset Special Session

TA281545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1405 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Speech by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to a "special session" of the Knesset — live]

[Text] Knesset Members: The area in which we live has known very many wars, quite a few failed attempts to make peace, and very little peace. It is difficult to predict whether the events now occurring will lead to the goal all of us so desire. We may be standing on the threshhold of a new era. Pacts and coalitions change very quickly. Situations which appeared to be stable and ongoing are changing with every new edition. Circumstances facilitating the turning over of a new leaf in relations between us and our neighbors may be in the process of being created. My latest trip was taken under the sign of the possible change. On the eve of the summit meeting between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union, the matter of the fate of Jews in the Soviet Union was one of the most important topics in my talks in Europe and the United States. I held a private conversation about this with the U.S. President. I appealed to him to raise the issue in his talks with Communist Party General Secretary Gorbachev. President Ronald Reagan seemed to me to be very moved about an issue which is of a humanitarian nature and touches the roots of human existence and man's freedom. He promised me faithfully that he really will deal with this issue in the way it deserves. I thanked the President for the aid the United States extended to our nation in rescuing the Jews of Ethiopia, who suddenly became refugees in the desert. I also held very detailed talks on this issue with Secretary of State George Shultz, a friend to Israel, and we agreed on a working program, the purpose of which is to open the gates locked to our people on their road to discovering themselves, on their way to their Promised Land. Even before the Gorbachev-Mitterrand meeting, I sent an envoy to President Mitterrand and I also requested that he raise this topic in his own talks with the Soviet leader. President Mitterrand, being aware of the problem of emigration, proposed that if the Soviet Union really does agree to reopen its gates to the Jews who want to immigrate to Israel, France will supply the required transportation to bring them directly from the Soviet Union to Israel. In my talks in the Elysee, we discussed this issue again, and the French president repeated this proposal he had made, and he also suggested that we make it public. Prior to that, I sent a letter to the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in which I wrote, among other things, that we in Israel see the need for and will welcome the opportunity to hold a constructive dialogue with you. In the UN General Assembly, I had an informal opportunity to talk with the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Shevardnadze, in the presence of the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Mr Dobrynin. I found his approach practical and I understood from this that it will be possible to discuss this issue in practical terms only after the summit conference in Geneva. I spoke in praise of the immigrants from Georgia [USSR]. Some of them have known the Soviet foreign minister ever since he served in the Georgian Republic. Mr Shevardnadze also praised the inhabitants of Georgia, who are so close to his heart. In that talk, too, I formed the impression that the matter of emigration is a negative factor affecting the chances of immigration and I have no doubt that we, the entire Jewish people, must do all we can to overcome the emigration plague. I also raised this issue, again in my remarks to the United Nations. I aimed an appeal at the leaders of the Soviet Union to permit our people to reach the shore of their hopes. At the same time, I did whatever was possible to deal with further immigration by Jews from Ethiopia and Syria, as well as Jews from other places. I will not go into detail, but I regard the matter of immigration as the main issue for which we are responsible as the Jewish state, as the state responsible for their fate, as the state which aims, first and foremost, to gather the remnants of Israel. The (Telem) Organization organized a rally of thousands of Jewish young people from the United States and I again appealed to them to immigrate to Israel. I believe that there is the potential for immigration by young people in the United States, too.

The second issue I dealt with was the economic sphere. A year ago, when I was in the United Staes, I asked the President and the secretary of state to help Israel overcome the serious economic crisis affecting us. I agreed with them that the rehabilitation must begin at home and they agreed that they, for their part, would put at our disposal a safety net so that there would not be a collapse of Israel's foreign currency reserves. This time, we met after the United States generously fulfilled its promise to us, and we could point to the fact that we have implemented what we said we would regarding the rehabilitation of the Israeli economy. This time I asked them to help us move from the stage of curbing to that of economic growth. The President and the secretary of state willingly granted my request. They praised the way we have worked to rehabilitate the economy and spoke in a very complimentary way about the joint task force of U.S. industrialists and industrialists from Israel who have harnessed themselves to what we call the independence campaign. They promised to extend a helping hand so that we can speedily move from the current policy to economic growth. Secretary of State George Shultz appointed his assistant, Mr John Whitehead, to gather together proposals in various fields, even before the joint U.S.-Israeli economic committee meets, in order to see what can be done from the U.S. side to bring about a renewal of growth in Israel. The Israeli economy in particular, like the world economy in general, must be based more and more on research and development, on high-technology industries and science-fed industries. There is no reason, I explained, why our development towns should not become bases of modern industry and research for the economic and scientific progress of Israel. In order to recruit the maximum potential for attaining this goal, I examined possibilities for cooperation with several heads of state. In my conversation with the German chancellor, Mr Kohl, in the Waldorf-Astoria, in that very same room where the historic conversation between David Ben-Gurion and Konrad Adenauer was held, I suggested to him that we carry on with what our predecessors began. And indeed, the German chancellor agreed in principle that we should establish a common fund encompassing tens of millions of dollars in order to carry out research of common interest to our two countries. I raised a similar proposal with my friend Brian Mulroney, the prime minister of Canada. He, too, responded favorably. I hope that these plans, which run parallel with a joint fund between us and the United States, will make it possible to encourage research and development in Israel. President Mitterrand and I also agreed that we would work to tighten industrial and scientific cooperation between France and Israel.

The third issue I dealt with was that of the war against terrorism. The issue was already raised on my first stop, the meeting of the Socialist International bureau in Vienna, an institution in which almost all the socialist parties of Europe are represented, some of them in power and some of them in the opposition. I spoke out unequivocally against the weak attitude toward the PLO, an organization that has adopted violence as a policy, without adopting a policy that leads to peace. I reminded those attending the meeting that since 1947, the PLO leaders, those that preceded them, have destroyed every chance for solving the Palestinian problem, including the possibility that was given them at that time of establishing a Palestinian state. Instead, they have sown destruction and reaped a tragedy. They threatened Jordan's safety and brought about the Black September bloodbath. They destroyed Lebanon and now they are trying to destroy the chance of talking with Jordan. They have murdered women and children whose only guilt was Israeli citizenship or Jewish identity. I pointed out the enormous error that has been repeated time after time: European leaders are treating promises of a change in the PLO position as though there really was a change, not empty words.

I explained [interruption from Knesset benches, apparently by Knesset Member [MK] Tubi] We have left Lebanon, not everyone has returned from Afghanistan. I explained that they have established an extraterritorial center on Tunisian soil, dealing with murder and destruction, in contravention of international law. I had a pointed argument on this issue with two representatives from Tunisia who attended that meeting. I called on the European leaders to stop shutting their eyes to the sight of the great danger arising from international terrorism, to avoid an attitude of forgiveness toward an organization that has been dealing systematically in terrorism for dozens of years: the PLO. On this issue, I held talks with 17 heads of state and government leaders and I explained in detail the need for international cooperation against an international danger. The U.S. President praised the existing cooperation between our two countries in their firm stand against international violence and, indeed, the U.S. operation against the murderers who hijacked the *Achille Lauro* was a clear signal of the determination of the United States to fight international terrorism. However, of course, I devoted the main part of my mission to presenting Israel's peace policy and to the renewal of the peace process itself. In New York, the UN General Assembly met to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Organization. Some 60 heads of state and government went to that assembly. It was a good opportunity to explain the Jewish people's mixed feelings about the UN Organization and Israel's position on the issue of peace. I dwelt on the fact that Zionism is a victory over racism and anyone who accuses Zionism of racism is the racist. I explained that the aim of the Jewish renaissance movement is not a confrontation with the Arab renaissance movement, but peaceful coexistence with it. I presented Israel's political principles to the UN General Assembly in the following words:

Let all parties to the dispute facilitate a new phase in the Arab-Israeli peace by renouncing and putting an end to the use of violence. I presented the following principles, which I am quoting from my speech.

A) The objective of these negotiations is to reach peace treaties between Israel and the Arab states, as well as to resolve the Palestinian issue.

B) Neither party may impose preconditions.

C) Negotiations are to be based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and on the willingness to entertain suggestions proposed by other participants.

D) Negotiations are to be conducted directly between states.

E) If deemed necessary, these negotiations may be initiated with the support of an international forum, as agreed to by the negotiating states.

F) This gathering can take place before the end of this year, in Jordan, Israel, or any location, as mutually agreed to. We will be pleased to attend an opening meeting in Amman.

G) And, finally, negotiations between Israel and Jordan are to be conducted between an Israeli delegation, on one hand, and a Jordanian, or Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on the other, both comprising delegates that represent peace, not terror.

Aware of the nature of this undertaking — I am still quoting — I propose the following as a possible blueprint for implementation: negotiations may produce interim [beynayim] as well as permanent arrangements; they may deal with the demarcation of boundaries as well as the solution of the Palestinian problem. The Camp David accords represent [mehavim] a possible basis for the attainment of these objectives. The permanent members of the Security Council may be invited to support the initiation of these negotiations. It is our position that those who confine their diplomatic relations to one side of the conflict exclude themselves from such a role. This forum, while not being a substitute for direct negotiations, can offer support for them. Indeed, nothing should undermine the direct nature of these negotiations. In order to expedite this process, the agenda, procedure, and international support for these negotiations can be discussed and agreed to in a meeting of small working teams [tzivte'avodah] to be convened within 30 days. End of quotation.

Prior to that, in a series of deliberations with the U.S. President, the secretary of state, and their aides, we agreed on several principles which reflect the stands shared by the United States and Israel. Our two governments agree that without direct negotiations, there is no possibility of furthering the peace process. No international forum can replace direct negotiations and any direct negotiations must be founded on mutual agreement, not on any form of imposition. Only representatives who support peace and peace negotiations without preconditions can participate in peace negotiations. As the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations pointed out only yesterday, this automatically excludes the PLO from any participation in negotiations. The sponsors of the international forum, who will be acceptable to all parties, can only be countries which maintain diplomatic relations with the parties involved. The forum itself cannot impose solutions or cancel agreements that are achieved among the sides. Israel's position on the issue of peace is a clear one. Terrorism must not serve as an introductory step, so to speak, on the road to peace. Weapons must not be given to countries that are in a state of war with another country. From this viewpoint, it is good that this time 'Arafat was prevented from repeating the performance aimed at pulling the wool over the eyes of the United Nations and it is good that the matter of peace took precedence over the supply of weapons to Jordan. I explained to our friends in Washington that peace comes before weapons and weapons that precede peace can only put off the peace process. At the same time, we sincerely want to reach general and speedy talks that are direct and honorable, with our neighbors to the east, the

Kingdom of Jordan, in order to guarantee honest peace to our peoples. I was happy with the reaction by the Jordanian king to my words in the UN General Assembly and I found in them a tone that indicates a willingness to opt for talks rather than the traditional, ugly quarreling that has only raised the temperature and has not solved anything. If negotiations between us and Jordan really do begin, we will listen attentively to every Jordanian proposal. We will be prepared to look for ways to solve the Palestinian problem, and, as we announced at the beginning, the negotiations will be without preconditions, but, for our part, we will propose the autonomy idea, which is anchored on the foundations of the Camp David agreements.

The international forum discussed could be a small one, such as, for instance, a Jordanian-Israeli, or Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli meeting, with the participation of the United States. There has already been such a forum, in the form of a conference; that is to say, a formal, international opening meeting, following which negotiations would begin between the sides. We must recall that, when we talk about an international forum, several decisions are involved. In October 1977, the government decided that a renewal of the Geneva conference ... [changes thought] The government approves the working paper regarding the proposals for a renewal of the peace conference in Geneva, as was agreed to by the U.S. President and secretary of state and the Israeli foreign minister on 5 October 1977. This forum is also referred to in UN Security Council Resolution 338, a resolution that was ratified by the Knesset, and which states, in Clause 3, and I quote:

That at once, and at the same time, simultaneously with the cease-fire, negotiations under suitable auspices will begin between the parties involved, with the objective of establishing just and viable peace in the Middle East. Mr Speaker and Knesset Members, I believe that, as a result of the positions taken by Israel, there has been a great strengthening of Israel's international status. King Husayn has announced publicly that he is prepared to reexamine his policy. The Elysee has announced that it will reexamine its attitude toward the PLO. The U.S. representative has announced that the PLO has excluded itself from all the negotiations. The Socialist International rejected a condemnation of Israel. Mr 'Arafat was prevented from appearing before the United Nations. The arms deal with Jordan has been postponed, to facilitate the opening of negotiations. Israel's words have gained public praise from many and surprising parties.

However, the main point is that a door which had appeared to be completely locked has been reopened. I stand behind every word I said in the United Nations, and I ask the Knesset to approve what I said, and I am confident that not one of us, without abandoning Israel's genuine interests, will place obstacles in the way of the great attempt to talk peace with our neighbors, to renew the peace impetus, to speak honorably and directly with Jordan or a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which is not a PLO one.

There is no doubt that a dynamic situation has now been created in the Middle East. These are dynamics that can open up new and good horizons for the entire area. These are dynamics that could also result in a loss of impetus and disappointment. Is it not the duty of us all to work in order that the impetus that has been achieved gives meaning connected with peace to those who fell in the wars we have known in the past, that will offer our younger generations the hope of a life without violence. I regard it as a supreme duty within our national mission to recruit all forces, the best of the forces, among the people and in the state so that the door which has opened will become a new opening to a policy which will provide the answer to the greatest need of the Middle East: building peace, instead of preparing for war; investing in development instead of weapons. And even with full agreement between us and Jordan still lacking, I call on King Husayn to continue working with us so as not to miss the opportunity that has been created.

I call on the Palestinians not to be misled by the devotees of terrorism and to grasp the chance for an honest and realistic solution. I thank the United States for their cooperation and express the hope that it will continue with that good spirit of dialogue, and I would like to express the hope that the Soviet Union will also put a halt to its one-sided attitude toward Israel and respond to the hope of the nation, of our people, transcending political or profit considerations. I am not suggesting a naive or pacifist approach as such. It is actually realistic people who now understand that peace is possible, because it is required, because it has no genuine alternative, and peace can be a decisive contribution to the safety of the future. It can create a situation, as I described it in my words to the United Nations. Let us look. Here is our younger generation. It has been committed to the utmost human effort to make sure that no young man ever again dies in a war we did not manage to prevent.

Peres Answers Levi, Others at Knesset Debate

TA290552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Report by Ruth Blaukopf from the Knesset]

[Text] It was 10 o'clock at night when Prime Minister Peres took the podium, repeating to a packed house what he had earlier stated to reporters, that he stood by every word of his UN Speech and his Knesset statement, and that he was not going back on a single word of it. Nor, said the prime minister, had he been asked to do so by Vice Premier Shamir.

Hardly were the words out before Housing Minister David Levi was challenging Peres with cries of: Impossible! Unacceptable! You promised clarifications. But he was given short shrift by Shim'on Peres. The prime minister turned the tables on Levi in a vehement display of personal antagonism. What is unacceptable, Peres said, your demand. Are you cross-examining me? Sit and be patient. If anyone had to demand clarifications, it was myself. In over 200 appearances and meetings abroad I spoke against the PLO, and back home I am asked to clarify that I am against the PLO. It is from you that I require clarification of your irresponsible campaign.

Having disposed of David Levi, for the time being at least, Peres proceeded to answer his critics point by point, and though he had insisted he would not clarify, it could be argued that he did, at least on the issue of an international forum. If it were up to Israel, Peres said, we wouldn't seek such a forum. But another party is involved. This did not mean, Peres said, that he was proposing that the Soviets or the U.S. auspices take the place of direct negotiations, or that an international forum could impose solutions. But, Peres declared, the idea of such a forum did not scare him.

For an hour, Peres took issue with his critics, and the recurring theme was the ultimate objective of direct negotiations. It was after the overwhelming vote of confidence in the government that Peres gave this guardedly optimistic assessment when asked about the chances of such negotiations before the end of the year:

[Begin Peres recording] I won't mention dates. If you ask me if there is a chance, the answer is yes. I know what to do, and I never guess what will happen. [end recording]

After the debate and the lengthy coalition controversy which preceded it, Peres said he felt his position had come through with flying colors. Likud leaders were less effusive, but the general consensus seemed to be that the prime minister had after all provided clarification. David Levi offered no immediate comment. And if Prime Minister Peres was in jubilant mood after the confidence vote, he could only draw more support from the overwhelming defeat of the Tehiya Party's no-confidence motion by 86 votes to 6.

Peres' Statements After Knesset Debate

Husayn Accepts Forum

TA290717 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel on 28 October at the end of the Knesset debate — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Frankel] Can it be inferred from your speech that your proposal regarding international accompaniment is also acceptable to King Husayn?

[Peres] Yes. In other words, I understood from the Americans — and I have said this many times, I do not know why people act like they are deaf — that if there is an international conference or international accompaniment, the reference would be to the following: First, all the participants should be acceptable to all the sides; second, the resolutions should be based on consensus; third, such a conference would not be able to impose its resolutions or abrogate agreements between the sides. That is all.

[Frankel] If this formula is acceptable both to you and Husayn, what is actually preventing the convening of such an international framework?

[Peres] Look, Husayn is now examining his policy with the PLO and the composition of the delegation. There certainly is a chance.

Vote Defined Policy

TA290611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Schiffer] Upon emerging from the Knesset hall last night, the prime minister said to me: Well, do I look like someone who has knuckled under or who has given clarifications? In contrast, Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir whispered to Peres upon taking his seat at the plenum hall: You said the things I asked you but you wrapped them up in thorns. Knesset Members Ehud Olmert and Dan Meridor told me after the debate: Peres issued the clarifications and it is all a matter of style.

As for the issue itself, the motto of the prime minister's remarks in the Knesset was: I do not take back even one of the words I said at the United Nations and I do not intend to issue any clarifications as demanded by some Likud ministers. At the end of the no-confidence motion, the prime minister told me:

[Peres] As far as I am concerned, the Knesset has approved my speech to the United Nations — its political part; there was no need to approve its Jewish and general themes — as it stood. Second, my speech at the opening of this Knesset session has also been approved and now we have a clear-cut policy on how to proceed with the efforts pertaining to the peace process between us and Jordan while striving for direct negotiations which are irreplaceable, although they may be held with accompaniment.

[Schiffer] Do you have hard feelings toward some of your colleagues in the Cabinet?

[Peres] Did I conceal that from the Knesset podium? Do you have any doubts? After all, who has ever heard of ministers spreading rumors when a prime minister goes abroad on a government mission?

[Schiffer] As for the future of the peace process in the region, Israel is now awaiting information from Jordan, and this is what the prime minister had to say on this:

[Peres] We will continue to look into the possibilities of beginning negotiations with Jordan and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation — one that does not include the PLO, of course — through the offices of the United States. [end recording]

Shamir, Likud 'Not Satisfied' With Peres Address

TA282011 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Until 1800 local time [1600 GMT], more or less, it seemed that no crisis would develop, but the Likud ministers met in Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's office and, at the end of a stormy discussion, decided that Mr Peres' speech that opened the political debate did not satisfy them and they are demanding that he include additional explanations in his concluding speech, as we have just heard from Ya'aqov Ahime'ir. The Likud ministers explained that if the prime minister does not accept their demand, they will make a separate announcement and will not vote in favor of Mr Peres' announcement. At the end of that meeting Ya'aqov Ahime'ir heard remarks by Ministers Levi and Moda'i.

[Begin videorecording] [Moda'i] I think the speech expresses the pure Alignment policy and does not reflect any agreement between the two large parties.

[Ahime'ir] Does it not express the views of the entire Cabinet?

[Moda'i] No, that speech does not express the views of the entire Cabinet. We did not see the speech before the prime minister gave it. We heard it and I state that it does not — and this is also the view of my colleagues, following a consultation — it does not express the position of the entire Cabinet and, therefore, we will want to ask the prime minister to add either explanations and changes...

[Ahime'ir, interrupting] When, this evening, Mr Moda'i?

[Moda'i] Before the vote, of course.

[David Levi] The speech was not approved, not by the Cabinet and not by the Inner Cabinet, and to threaten us with a disbanding of the government if it does not join the prime minister's views, he is disbanding the government; now the cat is out of the bag and this is the moment of truth. The prime minister must explain to the nation, if through such a deviation [from the basic guidelines]he is disbanding a government. If he wants to disband a government, let him.

[Ahime'ir] I understand that you also disagree with the vice prime minister?

[Levi] Under no circumstances. What I have said is the view of all the Likud ministers...

[Ahime'ir, interrupting] Mr Shamir, too?

[Levi] At this moment, it is Mr Shamir's view, too, and Mr Shamir is going to inform the prime minister of this.

[Ahime'ir] Are you satisfied with the speech, Mr Shamir?

[Shamir] No.

[Ahime'ir] You are not pleased with it? Thank you. [end recording]

And indeed, in this shot the vice prime minister appeared to be on his way to the prime minister in order to demand explanations from him. The talk lasted for less than an hour and Mr Shamir left Mr Peres' room and said he was satisfied. Mr Shamir thinks the prime minister has promised to add explanations to his concluding speech and Mr Shamir is convening the Likud Knesset faction to tell them he is satisfied, but the prime minister's spokesman has repeated his announcement that Mr Peres will not make any change to the text of his speech and the crisis has returned to its starting point. This being so, we must wait and see.

Levi Criticizes Shamir's Handling of Clarification

TA290519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has criticized the performance of his colleague, Yitzhaq Shamir, regarding the clarification sought from the prime minister. Interviewed by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, Minister Levi said he hopes Mr Shamir will learn his lesson and draw conclusions for the future because all the bitterness and problems stem from the fact that he does not follow things through to the end.

Minister Levi emphasized that the Likud could have been spared embarrassing situations had Mr Shamir stood steadfast in his positions.

Tehiya's Kohen Submits No-Confidence Motion

TA281858 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Following Mr Peres' speech in the Knesset today, Tehiya Knesset Member Ge'ula Kohen submitted a motion of no-confidence against the government, giving as reasons the essence and the timing of the prime minister's political initiative. Mrs Kohen accused the prime minister of acting at this time because of the rotation, out of fear that he is running out of time. In her speech she claimed that Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, recently visited Amman.

Motion Defeated

TA282119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] There was no government crisis in the Knesset this evening, and there were no surprises in the vote on the prime minister's political statement and the no-confidence motion raised by the Tehiya. Sixty eight coalition members, apart from Likud's David Magen, supported the prime minister's statement. Magen voted against the prime minister. Nine opposition members voted against, while 10 abstained, including members of the Citizens Rights Movement and MAPAM. Six Knesset Members [MK] supported Tehiya's no-confidence motion, the five Tehiya MK's and MK David Magen; 86 voted against it; and the three HADASH MK's abstained. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli notes that the Likud ministers who demanded that the prime minister provide clarifications ended up supporting Mr Peres' statement.

In his concluding speech the prime minister for 3/4 of an hour sharply argued with all those who criticized him, emphasizing that he will make no clarifications and that he will change nothing in his UN and Knesset speeches. Just after Peres began speaking, Minister Levi demanded that the prime minister make the clarifications he promised to make. The prime minister retorted angrily that there is no room for clarifications, but only for apologies for the attacks made against him while he was on a mission abroad. In the end the crisis which was discussed all day was averted.

India, Sri Lanka Not To Establish Diplomatic Ties
TA290947 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 29 Oct 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] India and Sri Lanka turned down Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' request to establish diplomatic ties with Israel, which he had raised in meetings held with the leaders of these two countries in New York and Paris.

In the first meeting with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandi, held during the reception at the UN General Assembly, the two leaders met openly for approximately 30 minutes. Peres raised his proposal to establish bilateral diplomatic relations, and asked that Israel be permitted to return its consul to Bombay. The consul was expelled approximately 3 years ago during the time of the Lebanese war. Ghandi said that he would consider the requests, but hinted that because of his ties with the Arab world he would not be able to grant them.

Ghandi also said that if there is a real development in negotiations between Israel and the Arab countries, there might be a change in his position and he would reconsider Israel's requests.

The second meeting was held in secret at the prime minister's hotel in Paris a short while before he left on Saturday to return to Israel. It was initiated by the Sri Lankan prime minister who had made a stopover in the French capital on his return from a conference of British Commonwealth countries held in the Bahamas. During this meeting, the Sri Lankan prime minister asked Israel to continue assisting his country in developing agricultural plants. In exchange, Prime Minister Peres requested that Sri Lanka officially establish diplomatic ties with Israel. His request, however, was turned down for reasons similar to those given by the Indian prime minister.

Porush Resigning Possibly Signals Shift to Labor
TA280821 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Oct 85 p 2

[Report by Ilan Hayim]

[Excerpt] Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Menahem Porush has resigned, charging that "the Likud didn't fulfill a single part of its coalition agreement with Agudat Yisra'el."

Porush submitted his resignation to Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Qatzav last Wednesday and has since rejected attempts at a compromise by Qatzav and Likud leader Yitzhuq Shamir. There was some question yesterday whether the resignation could take effect without having been brought before the Cabinet, but the deputy attorney general last night said Porush's step was final.

The resignation of the Agudat Yisra'el deputy minister did not provoke the flurry of coalition bargaining that took place when he was dissuaded from his previous resignation attempt in March. "We're still in the coalition," Porush told *THE JERU SALEM POST* last night, "but we are no longer aligned with the Likud."

[Jerusalem *THE JERUSALEM POST* in English on 28 October carries a report on page 1 by political correspondent Sara Honig, which adds:

"With the political arena rife with rumours about a deal between Labour and at least some of the religious parties, the resignation of Knesset Member [MK] Menahem Porush yesterday and his onslaught against the Likud are seen as indicating some sort of movement in the religious camp.

The most significant factor to political observers is Porush's agfiliation within Aguda. The two-member Aguda faction is divided into the Hassidic element represented by MK Avraham Shapira and the non-Hassidic element represented by Porush. The latter group is led by Bene Beraq Rabbi Eli'ezer Shach, who also happens to be the mentor of the four-MK Sephardi SHAS party. The non-Hassidim in Aguda and SHAS were long regarded by Labour as the soft underbelly of the Likud-led bloc. They are seen as the likeliest to strike some sort of a bargain with Labour at some stage in the game."]

Trade Deficit for January-June Down 20 Percent
TA290921 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Oct 85 p 2

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] Israel's trade deficit for the first half of 1985 was 20 per cent less than that recorded in the first half of the previous year, Central Bureau of Statistics [CBS] figures released yesterday show. The country imported $1.3 billion more in goods and services than it exported — excluding military imports, according to the CBS. The figures show that during the first six months of the year, military imports totalled $1.2b., almost twice as much as in the first half of 1984. Military imports are fully financed by grants received from the U.S. The bureau figures also show that, during the first half of the year, Israel received grants worth $1.5b., covering 59 percent of the non-military and military trade deficits combined for that period.

The figures also show that Israel's interest payments abroad during the first half of the year totalled some $1.4b., similar to the payments in the first six months of 1984. Interest earnings, however, dropped from $625m. in the first half of 1984 to $488m. in the first half of this year.

ASL Kills 3 'Terrorists' Near Security Strip
TA281346 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1336 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Three terrorists were killed this morning in a clash with soldiers of the army of southern lebanon [ASL]. They were members of the Lebanese National Resistance Front. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that the clash occurred near the border of the security strip. The Red Cross is working to bring about the removal of the bodies from the territory.

ALGERIA

FLN's Messaadia Returns From Talks in Iran
LD290152 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee, has returned to Algiers after a visit to Iran lasting several days. Messaadia has had intense talks with the Iranian rulers. They reviewed issues of common interest and bilateral cooperation. This encounter has also allowed the definition of the most appropriate formula for solving the problems of the Arab-Islamic world.

Diplomatic Relations Established With New Zealand
LD270352 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Algeria and New Zealand have decided to establish diplomatic relations. The announcement was made by the ministries of foreign affairs. The announcement comes after the arrival this morning of Michael Moore, New Zealand minister for overseas trade and marketing, who was welcomed by Secretary of State for Foreign Trade Abderkane.

Mr Abderkane has left Algiers for Brazzaville, where he will preside over the Algerian delegation to the eighth conference of trade ministers in Africa.

LIBYA

PDRY Official Delivers Message to Al-Qadhdhafi
LD282158 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2010 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Oct (JANA) — Today the brother leader of the revolution received Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, envoy of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium.

The Yemeni envoy has delivered a message to the brother leader of the revolution from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad within the framework of consultation between the progressive Arab [word indistinct] over the current circumstances being witnessed by the Arab homeland. The message also contained a reply from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to the message sent by the brother leader of the revolution to the PDRY president.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Mali President's Message
LD271433 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1155 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Oct (JANA) — At noon today the leader of the revolution received the ambassador of the Republic of Mali, Babikar Dramie, who handed him a written message from Mali President Moussa Traore.

Libya-Poland Mixed Cooperation Commission Meets
LD280546 Tripoli JANA in English 1428 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 13, Oct. 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The meetings of the 6th session of the Libyan-Polish mixed commission for the development of economic, scientific and technical relation of co-operation between the two friendly countries. [sentence as received] Taking part in the meeting were the secretary of the General People's Committee for services and in charge of housing, the Polish Ministry of Administration and Local Economy, General Wlodzimierz Oliwa and a number of experts and technicians from both countries. The two sides agreed, during this meeting, on setting up several sub-committees to study ways to develop relations of co-operation in various fields between the two countries.

MAURITANIA

Moroccan Official Delivers Message to Leader
AB281648 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The permanent committee of the CMSN met this morning under the chairmanship of Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state. Also early this afternoon, head of state Col Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya received in audience Abdelhaz Tazi, the Moroccan secretary of state for foreign affairs. After the audience, Mr Tazi explained to the press that he delivered to Col Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya a message from His Majesty King Hassan II, adding that the message falls within the framework of the periodic consultations existing between the two countries. It is worth noting that upon his arrival, the Moroccan envoy was welcomed by Dr (Ilego Lobed), the permanent under secretary (?at the head of state's office).

MOROCCO

Jordan's Husayn Hails King's Sahara Initiative
LD281909 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Rabat, 28 Oct (MAP) — King Husayn of Jordan has sent a message of congratulations and support to King Hassan II following the proposals made by the sovereign to the United Nations concerning the organizing of a referendum in the Sahara and the observance of a cease-fire.

Here is the text of the message:

"I am pleased to send to Your Majesty in my own name and in the name of the Government and people of the Kingdom of Jordan our congratulations and support for the great political initiative taken by Your Majesty with regard to the question of the Sahara and announced by your prime minister at the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization.

"The announcement by the Kingdom of Morocco of a cease-fire and its call for the organization of a popular referendum in the

Sahara under the aegis of the United Nations is a noble and royal initiative which deserves the support, consideration, and approval of all.

"It is also the expression of fraternal Morocco's commitment and your constant concern for Arab solidarity, for the achievement of which Your Majesty has always worked, and continues to furnish the proof of this commitment.

"Your Majesty's blessed initiative, which is aimed at putting an end to the spilling of blood and the wasting of energy and at uniting ranks, is a new and noble action in the service of the Arab nation, which Your Majesty is adding to his list [as received] for the defense of Islam and the reestablishment of concord and solidarity among Arab countries," adds King Husayn.

King Receives Envoy From Saudi Crown Prince

LD290330 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] This morning at the royal palace His Majesty King Hassan II received Salih al-Dahham, the envoy of His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard. During the meeting the Saudi envoy conveyed to his majesty a letter concerning the activities of the committee for clearing the Arab atmosphere between Jordan and Syria on one hand and the latter and Iraq on the other.

It is known that this committee, which emerged from the Casablanca extraordinary summit, is headed by the Saudi crown prince.

Paper Reports Algeria Forces Libyan Airliner To Land

LD281306 Rabat MAP in English 1234 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Rabat, Oct 28. (MAP) — Algerian authorities Saturday forced a Libyan civil airliner to land in Algiers, reported the daily "*AL-ITTIHAD AL-ICHTIRAK*" mouthpiece of the Moroccan opposition party the "Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires".

Quoting reliable sources, the daily said that the Boeing 707 of the Libyan airline, that was proceeding from Bamako (Mali) to Tripoli via Casablanca, was forced to land when it entered the Algerian airspace.

The daily specified that neither Algeria nor Libya had made public this information.

SUDAN

Jibal Al-Nubah Group Rejects Arming of Citizens

JN281529 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1456 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Oct (SUNA) — A delegation from the popular grouping of Jibal al-Nubah citizens and the (Hiban) area committee in Kordofan delivered a memorandum to Deputy Prime Minister Samuel Aru today expressing rejection of the principle of arming the citizens in Jibal al-Nubah, because such a move will upset the security balance in the region.

The memorandum affirms that the tribes of the area are living in peace and security and are used to resolving tribal disputes through negotiations and reconciliation. The memorandum also reaffirms absolute confidence in the People's Armed Forces, which are carrying out their duties in preserving the security and safety of the citizens and the homeland. There is a plan to arm citizens in southern Kordofan following attacks on some areas there by outlaws.

Attorney General Orders Release of Former Officials

JN281150 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Oct (SUNA) — The attorney general has issued an order for the release of Shaykh Hasan Balil, former Sudan Bank governor; Ahmad al-Khalifah, former financial manager at the General Petroleum Corporation; and Muhammad Zayn in accordance with suggestions by the investigation committees. These persons are not allowed to leave the national capital without permission of the attorney general.

PDP Supports Government on Garang, Other Issues

JN281818 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 28 (SUNA) — People's Democratic Party (PDP) Prepartory Committee member Muhammad Ziyadah Hammur described the Sudanese People's Liberation Army leader as not representing the whole south but representing a particular political group.

Speaking in a press conference held here today Hammur explained that the party's view on the southern question solution is dialogue and southerners' viewpoints.

He called on Garang to lay down arms and sit with the other political forces for dialogue to reach a solution on the southern problem.

The government deals smoothly with Garang, he said, adding that it shall take more decisive steps in this respect.

Other members of the PDP covered Nile Valley unity calling for the rooting and supporting of the eternal unity between the peoples of the two countries' mutual defence treaty signed between Sudan and Egypt in 1976 and called for its continuation, support of African Unity Organization (OAU), support of African liberation movements and other issues.

Ghabbush Letters to Garang on Coup Plot Seized

JN281129 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Oct (SUNA) — Sudanese security organs have seized messages which were sent to John Garang from Reverend Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush, leader of the Sudanese National Party, who is now under arrest on the charge of participating in the recent racial plot. Their contents have not been revealed. The messages were seized from persons who were leaving for Ethiopia before the plot took place. The security organs are now examining the messages.

AL-SAHAFAH, which reported this today, says that 12 persons were arrested with the messages while they were infiltrating the Sudanese-Ethiopian border in (Al-Karmik) area. They were moved to Khartoum so that the necessary measures could be taken against them.

AL-SAHAFAH sources reported that the messages are connected with the recent coup attempt against the ruling system as well as with leakage of important and serious informtion about the situation in the country. The sources predicted that some groups and forces subservient to Ghabbush joined Garang's movement after Ghabbush made a statement supporting Colonel Garang.

Rebel Attack on Boat Kills 14 Government Troops

Defense Minister Statement

JN271757 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1727 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Oct (SUNA) — Fourteen soldiers were martyred and five citizens are missing as a result of an attack launched by the John Garang forces on a Nile steamer belonging to the River Transportation Authority during its voyage from Kosti to Malakal at dawn the day before yesterday [25 October]. This was announced by Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, who said that the steamer was carrying oil supply materials and passengers. During the attack, which also resulted in the wounding of an employee of the River Transportation Authority, John Garang's forces used mortars, RPG's and machineguns. The steamer burned and sank. The steamer's guards returned fire and the aforementioned number of soldiers were martyred during the clash.

The defense minister noted that this savage attack proves either one or two points: Either Garang's announcements are a maneuver or he does not have control over his forces. In both cases, the incident is regrettable. He said that the Armed Forces, which adhered to the cease-fire in accordance with the people's desire to hold a democratic dialogue, will not respond to repeated provocations and will take all the necessary measures to preserve the people's safety and protect means of communications and transportation.

The minister pointed out that Garang's conditions for a cease-fire excluding moving targets were categorically rejected, adding that columns of the administrative [al-idariyah] Armed Forces will continue their moves regardless of the sacrifices.

Radio SPLA Report

EA281423 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Recent reports received here say that SPLA's [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] Abu Shawk Task Force, currently in northern Upper Nile, has destroyed a steamer carrying government troops sent from Malakal to attack the SPLA. The government troops, commanded by Captain Muhammad Abdullah al-Tahir, First Lieutenant Muhammad Abdullah Muhammad, besides an unnamed police officer, were all either killed or drowned when Abu Shawks sank the vessel.

The equipment seized before the steamer went down consisted of the following: 1 120-mm morter, 2 82-mm mortars, 4 62-mm mortars, 2 Goryunov heavy machine guns, 15 G3 rifles, one 12.7 DShK antiaircraft gun, 2 RPD light machine guns, 3 RPG-7 rocket launchers, 1 42-mm machine gun, 4 AKM rifles, 17 boxes of 82-mm mortar shells, 7 boxes of 120-mm mortar shells, 7 boxes of G3 rifle ammunition, in addition to a pair of binoculars.

According to a radio SPLA correspondent, a prisoner of war was taken by the SPLA and his name is Yarchangelo Jama Lulu, a soldier with a military number 414357, and who belongs to the Battalion 120. The operation was conducted by the following officers: Chuol Nyang Dung, Mabior Makuc, John Jok Chuol, Justin Nyal Batong, Peter Riak, and Tang Wal Lual.

SPLA Reports Government Cease-Fire Violations

EA281436 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] A Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] correspondent has made available details concerning two earlier attacks on SPLA troops positions at Ulang on the 22d and 23d October 1985 respectively. In the two attacks, which both occurred after the cease-fire and in flagrant violation of it by Siwar al-Dhahab and the TMC, government forces sustained heavy losses in men that totalled 45 soldiers killed and a large number wounded. Our correspondent has added that SPLA troops of Wolf and Nile Battalions involved in the fighting seized, in the course of the second clash, a large assortment of the rifles and machineguns from the attacking enemy. The enemy assault was met and repulsed by a combined force comprising units of Wolf and Nile Battalions under the overall command of First Lieutenant Bagit Aguwer, deputy commander of Nile Battalion, with the assistance of Wolf Battalion's 5th Company commander, First Lieutenant Yusuf Kara Harun.

It is to be recalled that only 2 days ago, on 26 October 1985, Siwar al-Dhahab's combined force of regular troops and his Gordon Kong-led militia attacked the SPLA at Ulang. The attacking force, which had come by steamer from Malakal, was beaten back by Wolf Battalion under the command of Major Dr Riak Majer Deng.

SPLA on Cease-Fire, Government Resignation Call

EA282156 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "Dr Al-Juzuli Admits Violating Cease-Fire"]

[Text] The prime minister of Sudan, Dr Al-Juzuli Dafallah, admitted recently in London that the government had violated the cease-fire declared by the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] on 19th October 1985. Although the prime minister described the action as justified and responsible, he failed to elaborate on the reasons why he approved of the government's reaction to the cease-fire. The breach of the 14-day period of cessation of any hostilities that the prime minister now publicly admits has certainly laid to rest all doubts as to which of the two warring factions in Sudan was responsible for resumption of the fighting, barely 2 days after the cease-fire came into effect. The controversy surrounding the issue of who to blame for the obstruction of the process of peace and national dialogue has now been clearly resolved. The Khartoum government, acting through its prime minister, has now provided the world at large with irrefutable proof that it did indeed trigger off the recent clashes, in which the SPLA has throughout been maintaining the defensive posture.

On 21st October 1985, Siwar al-Dhahab's forces, taking opportunity of the cease-fire, staged another massive and totally uncalled-for act of aggression on the SPLA by attacking its positions along the Juba-Bor road. Fortunately SPLA units in the area, which remained on guard, repulsed the attack. Not satisfied still, Siwar al-Dhahab's troops attempted a fresh assault the following day on 22 October, only to be beaten back once again by vigilant SPLA soldiers. This attack was not to be the last. Again on 26th October 1985, SPLA positions at Ulang in Upper Nile came under attack by Siwar al-Dhahab's forces, who this time came by steamer from Malakal. Wolf Battalion, which was also alert, met the attack and sent the enemy in total disarray back to Malakal.

In the course of all these episodes and perfectly in keeping with its talk-peace-but-wage-war strategy, the Transitional Military Council [TMC] has been the first to hit and the first to complain out loud that the SPLA had violated its cease-fire by attacking government forces at several locations. Of course, the TMC has always been careful not to mention these alleged locations by name and give any details of these imaginary attacks by the SPLA on its forces.

The dramatic manner in which the TMC has responded to the peace process initiated by the SPLA unavoidably leads to some most disturbing conclusion. There is now every reason to believe that the TMC, together with a minuscule portion of the country's political forces, whose views seem to be echoed now by the prime minister, are disposed to reading SPLA'S signals incorrectly. The swiftness with which the SPLA was attacked following the cease-fire announcement could only mean that the cease-fire had been interpreted in Khartoum as a sign that the SPLA was weakening and that the lull in the fighting was badly needed by the movement to catch its breath. So it appears the Khartoum generals thought it would be advantageous to strike the SPLA at a moment they thought it would be at its most vulnerable.

This, of course, is mere wishful thinking. The generals know very well that the SPLA is intent on bringing about lasting peace and that it is precisely for this reason that it declared the cease-fire in order to create an atmosphere conducive to a thorough and meaningful study of its peace formula by all the country's political forces. Nevertheless, the generals continue resolutely to press ahead with their destructive actions in the hope that they will succeed in striking all genuine attempts at peace.

The recent pronouncement of Premier Dr al-Juzuli Daf'allah suggests that the Council of Ministers is now more inclined than ever to give its blessings to the current aggressive, militaristic policies of the TMC. This is true despite denials by Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, Sudan's foreign minister, that there are no elements in Sudan which favor an outright military solution to the conflict between the SPLA and Siwar al-Dhahab's government. In fact, the foreign minister, who was being interviewed on the BBC, was at pains to suppress the anger in his tone.

It is indisputable that the attitude of at least some key Cabinet figures towards the SPLA has turned rather chilly. At one point, the prime minister, Dr al-Juzuli, and his colleagues were feverishly courting the SPLA, with which they were keen to discuss peace. But now their enthusiasm appears to have been somewhat dampened. This dramatic (?renewal) in tone has been recently illustrated by the manner in which the prime minister obliquely lashed out at the SPLA when he lavished praise on the TMC's violation of the cease-fire by calling the action justified and responsible. The prime minister is obviously infuriated by SPLA's cease-fire proposals communicated through the letter addressed to him by the SPLA high command and the contents of which were lately made public.

The prime minister, and at least, if not all, some of his colleagues, are not at all too pleased with the SPLA's call for the dissolution of the ministerial council along with the TMC as one of the conditions stipulated for peace. From SPLA's viewpoint there is entirely no basis for objecting to dissolution of the two structures. If Dr al-Juzuli and his Cabinet believe that their contribution to Numayri's overthrow has been so substantial that they deserve to stay on in office, then they need not take offense at the mention of their resignation. Because, as the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] leader, Colonel Dr John Garang, correctly pointed out in his latest statement, the ministers and all those in power, including members of the TMC, would be returned to office if they truly represent any significant segment of the population.

By far the single most outstanding reason which accounts for the current hostile stand by the prime minister vis-a-vis the SPLA-SPLM is that he and some colleagues are labouring under a gross misunderstanding of SPLA's peace terms. Mr Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, Sudan's foreign minister, gave an unmistakable hint of that during the already-mentioned BBC interview, when he wondered about who the SPLA wanted to talk to, if it was demanding also the resignation of the Council of Ministers, besides the TMC. Taha Ayyub remarked that this demand was an unrealistic condition.

First, it would be absurd to imply, let alone state explicitly, that the TMC and the Council of Ministers should both go before any talks are held. It is totally inconceivable to convene the proposed national congress in a power vacuum. Apart from that, even with the TMC's dubious claim to legitimacy, there still has to be a body to continue exercising de facto authority in the country: Meanwhile, national dialogue is in progress. Furthermore, somebody has to supervise the whole process and the TMC and the Council of Ministers are both well placed to fulfill this role.

To see matters in the correct perspective, it is imperative to undertake a careful study of the conditions spelt out by the SPLA for peace and dialogue. A closer look at the conditions, as contained in the letter to Dr al-Juzuli, will reveal that the SPLA is not calling for the prior dissolution of the TMC and the ministerial council, but merely demanding a commitment on the part of the two structures, and before the proposed national congress, to dissolve themselves automatically at the end of the congress in order to pave the way for implementation of any congress resolutions, which, in the event of a fruitful outcome, would, as a matter of course, include the decision to set up a new itnerim government comprising all Sudan's political forces.

In the light of this, the charge by Ibrahim Taha Ayyub that the SPLA was putting forth impossible preconditions for talks is founded on a totally wrong premise.

Secondly, the TMC, which took the reins through their infamous usurpation of the peoples power in April of this year, is devoid of any mandate whatsoever. On the other hand, members of the ministerial council, in their individual capacities, may purport to represent certain political forces in Sudan, but the Council of Ministers as a body is the offshoot of an illegitimate entity, the TMC, and, as such, cannot be endowed with what its own parent lacks.

Therefore, about the two structures constituting the de facto government in Sudan, they are, as far as the SPLA is concerned, and for the purpose of the proposed national congress, merely part of the political forces that ousted Numayri, though the TMC's claim in particular to such a status is doubtful. The SPLA-SPLM, rightfully considered by all to have played a major role in toppling Numayri, recognizes the TMC and the Council of Ministers not as a government but only as a political power which helped in bringing down Numayri, and no more.

Assuming that the SPLA, out of its keenness to see a national dialogue getting under way, concedes to the TMC the credit of regarding it as one of the forces that ended the Numayri era, then the SPLA would talk with the TMC and Dr Al-Juzuli's Cabinet solely on the basis of credentials that the two are part and parcel of the political forces which removed Numayri in March, the same way the SPLA-SPLM is acknowledged as possessing the very same credentials.

It should always be borne in mind that the quest for peace in Sudan is bound to be a protracted and laborious process that will take more than (?taking) each others proposals with preconceived notions and bias. If those who have delved into SPLA'S peace proposals had done so with a little bit more patience and open-mindedness, they would have certainly avoided the tragic error of failing to grasp its contents correctly.

The idea of convening a national congress to discuss and find solutions to the country's problems in general, as put forward by the SPLA, should not be understood to mean that the movement is in any way opposed to any other negotiations that may be held between the Khartoum government and the southerners or, for that matter, with any of Sudan's regions, with a view to granting concessions and so forth, although the so-called problem of the southern Sudan is not within the terms of reference for the national congress proposed by the SPLA and is, in actual fact, a recipe for disaster, as the SPLA-SPLM leader has repeatedly stated.

The SPLA-SPLM has neither the interest nor the desire to stand in the path of any talks geared towards the solution of the so-called problem of the southern Sudan, provided that such talks are not calculated specifically to undermine the movement. Being truly a national movement that is determined to tackle the root causes of Sudan's maladies, the SPLA-SPLM views the (?total) problem of southern Sudan, a phenomenon shared by regions of the west, east, and remote parts of the north, merely as a manifestation of the problem of the whole Sudan, which, in essence, is the problem of uneven social-economic development in the country.

According to the movement's perception, since the problem has its origin at the center in Khartoum, it is precisely there the solution lies. Therefore, although the SPLA is not interested in dealing with symptons of the ailment at regional level but rather with the ailment itself, it has no wish to hinder the bid for regional solutions and concessions by all those interested in a (?consensus).

It is squarely within this context that the SPLA stands on the intended national conference on the so-called problem of the southern Sudan should be seen. If citizens of the south, west, and east of Sudan want to set in motion talks with the Khartoum government, so as to pursue political and economic concessions for their respective regions, they are entirely free to do so.

The SPLA-SPLM sees no reason in the world why it should intervene, as long as Sudan's geographical and political unity remains intact. Indeed, any step on the part of the country's various regions calling for the central government to devolve more of its authority to the region would be a healthy sign, denoting a rising level of political awareness among the citizens, which, in turn, makes it much more easy for the SPLA-SPLM to mobilize the masses behind its drive to change the system of rule once and for all for the benefit of all Sudan's citizens in the west, east, south, and north.

The SPLA-SPLM leader, in his recent statement of 19th october 1985, powerfully underscored the movements resolve not to be swayed from the commitment to the whole of Sudan when he said that even if southerners, including those in the SPLA, were to sign a second Addis Ababa agreement with the Khartoum regime, the SPLA-SPLM would not come to a halt, but would continue the crusade for its ultimate goal with patriots from the Nubah mountains, the Ingessena and, in this, with the efforts of people from all the rest of Sudan's backward areas.

TUNISIA

PRC Vice Premier Meets With Bourguiba, Mzali

Decorated by Bourguiba

LD281618 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Carthage, 28 Oct (TAP) — This morning at the Carthage Palace President Bourguiba received Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and the members of the delegation accompanying him. The head of state decorated the Chinese leader with the insignia of Grand Officer of the Order of the Republic.

Confers With Mzali

LD290035 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Mr Mohamed Mzali conferred with Mr Tian Jiyun and after the meeting they presided over an extended working session, which included from the Tunisian side a number of ministers and officials and from the Chinese side the members of the official delegation accompanying the Chinese vice premier.

The extended working session dealt with the two countries' relations of friendship and cooperation. The two sides expressed their great satisfaction with continuous and [word indistinct] development recorded by the Tunisian-Chinese cooperation in the various fields. They stressed their keenness to increase commercial exchanges between the two countries through trading, especially in wheat, cotton, and chemical fertilizers.

During this session they discussed new projects concerning the cooperation in the fields of maritime transport, health, and looking after youth through China's participation in the construction of a youth center in Jendouba.

Iraqi Envoy Arrives With Message From Leader

JN281552 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1508 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 28 Oct (INA) — Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyiz, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, arrived here today as President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. Later, Al-Wayyiz will deliver a written message from President Saddam Husayn to President Bourguiba dealing with the current Arab situation.

The presidential envoy's visit is within a tour also taking him to Algeria, Morocco, and Mauritania.

TUs Displeased With Labor Federation Leadership

LD280257 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Trade union bodies affiliated with the Tunisian General Federation of Labor [UGTT] continue holding meetings to discuss the current situation within the federation. Trade union cadres and bases have sent messages signed by many to the great struggler, President Habib Bourguiba. The signatories expressed their strong denunciation of some UGTT leadership elements' stands, and have withdrawn their confidence in them in view of their (?deviation) from original trade union activities, misconduct, negligence of real trade union affairs and disavowal of the principles for which Farhat Hached [former trade union leader killed by the French in 1952] struggled.

The signatories called for the convening of an extraordinary conference of the UGTT in order to bring trade union work back to its correct path. These messages came from members of the executive body of the regional trade union in Sfax and the basic union of railway workers, affiliated to the UGTT in Sfax.

The basic unions of primary school workers in Kairouan Governorate, farmers in Haffouz, the Aghalibah desserts and drinks company in Kairouan, all of whom are affiliated with the UGTT, have sent messages to the governor of Kairouan expressing full support to the great struggler President Habib Bourguiba's government headed by Mohamed Mzali, denouncing the stand and behavior of some leaders of the UGTT and calling for the convening of an extraordinary conference of the federation to end the political conflicts in the trade union organization and bring it back to a true trade unionist path. Trade union grassroots units affiliated to the UGTT in Kef Governorate have sent petitions on the same subject.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR Communique Claims 15 Moroccans Killed 9-22 Oct

LD272358 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] A communique issued by the SDAR Ministry of Information and Culture said that the Saharan fighters in the period from 9-22 October launched a series of attacks against several positions of the Moroccan expansionist forces along the length of the sand protective wall erected by the regime of Hassan II. The operations have resulted in the death of 15 Moroccan soldiers and injury of 25 others and the destruction of several shelters and automatic weapons.

ETHIOPIA

EPLA Claims Successes Against Government Troops

EA271347 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] The gallant Eritrean People's Liberation Army [EPLA] fighters, who are the bulwark of our broad masses, have carried out a major counteroffensive agianst the enemy on the right wing of Halhal front and won a glorious victory. During the battle, which began on the morning of 24 October 1985 and continued the whole day, our gallant fighters killed 180, wounded more than 200, and captured 2 Dergue soldiers with 3 light weapons. The Dergue fruitlessly resorted to bombardment with heavy artillery, helicopters, and fighter planes in an attempt to save its troops, who were being scorched by the revolutionary fire of our fighters.

In another development, the gallant EPLA, in conjunction with members of the people's militia, attacked the enemy army on 24 October 1985 at (Dera) in the Adi Keyih Area, killing three Dergue soldiers, wounding five, and capturing four guns.

EPLF Reports Regime Plane Downed, Troops Captured

GF281819 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Oct (WAKH) — During battles which took place at the right side of (Khalkhal) sector inside the Eritrean territories and which continued for 13 days, the forces of the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front [EPLF] managed to shoot down an Ethiopian MiG fighter and capture three T-55 tanks and large quantities of heavy and light arms.

In statement published today, Osman Mohamed Omar, representative of EPLF in Abu Dhabi said that these battles began on 10 October when the Ethiopian Army launched an offensive using warplanes, tanks, and heavy artillery in an attempt to regain parts of the liberated lands, but the front's forces repelled the offensive, inflicting great losses on the forces of the Ethiopian Army. Many were killed or wounded and 50 Ethiopian soldiers were captured. He added that he received a report today on this issue from the general military command in the liberated territories.

EPLF Denounces Ethiopian Army 'Atrocities'

AU290800 Paris AFP in English 0743 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, Oct 29 (AFP) -- The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) has denounced "atrocities" committed by the Ethiopian Army against civilians in Eritrea in northeastern Ethiopia.

The EPLF, the main Eritrean secessionist movement, said in a communique issued here Monday that the Ethiopian Government had been "intensifying its policy of state terrorism and pillage" over the past two months.

It said government forces had been carrying out many summary executions and arrests, particularly in the regions of Barentu, Mugaraib and Asmara.

At Barentu, 37 people had been executed and 20 arrested, at Mugaraib 37 people had been killed and 24 had disappeared, and at Asmara 15 political prisoners had been shot in the first week of October, the EPLF said.

The communique also accused Ethiopian aircraft of bombing civilians, killing and wounding over 100 adults and children.

Secessionists in Eritrea have been fighting for independence for 24 years.

KENYA

Moi Chairing Uganda Peace Talks for 'Last Time'

EA281040 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 28 Oct 85 p 1

[Report by Nelson Osiemo: "Uganda's Last Chance — Moi"]

[Excerpt] President Moi yesterday reminded delegations to the Uganda peace talks expected to resume in Nairobi today that he would not entertain any more adjournments. He said the delegations must have made up their minds by now whether or not they wanted law and order restored in their war-torn country.

"They are coming here and they must realize that I don't want any more adjournments," the president said in Embu. He said this would be the "last time" he would be chairing the talks and he appealed to Kenyans to relentlessly pray for Uganda so that peace and stability could be restored there. "There is an urgent need for the people of Uganda to unite as one people and one nation," he said.

The president was conducting a funds drive for St. Paul's Cathedral at Embu stadium.

Vice President Views Uganda Talks, Situation

MB240913 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 24 Oct 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Time after time, Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi has tried to guide Uganda's military council that toppled President Obote in July to a settlement with Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army [NRA] guerillas. President Moi has been chairing meetings in Nairobi that have come to nothing or even, this week, never materialized. Inside Uganda, the war continues with NRA guerillas apparently giving government forces a hard time, particularly in the southwest and on the outskirts of Kampala. Here in London, Rick Wells asked Kenya's vice president, Mwai Kibaki, if the Kenyan Government wasn't getting fed up with Uganda's problems.

[Begin recording] [Kibaki] I wouldn't say fed up. I think we are as concerned: as worried as all other peoples — more so because we are neighbors; we are very close. Kenyan and Ugandan people are very much the same socially. They all know each other and the number of people who have died in Uganda ever since 1967 is much too large, and we know that everybody, ordinary persons in Uganda, want peace. But there is still this question of getting the leaders to come together and agree as to the how to reestablish that peace.

[Wells] What is the sticking point at the moment?

[Kibaki] Well, at the moment the major issues are really the structure of the military council that would rule for a short period, before they go back to a proper civilian government — to proper elections — because everybody sees that the structure of that council will determine whether or not it will fulfill what is being promised now, namely to go back to civilian rule, and more important to go back there through a fair election, free and open election, [words indistinct] what they suffered in 1980. So they are taking long time to look for safeguards but you know what we are really telling them is — is finalize it. Safeguards cannot be merely what is written on paper. There has to be created a measure of trust between themselves, because that is the only thing that will work.

[Wells] Is any side in particular being more instransigent than the other?

[Kibaki] I don't think so, as you know, they have agreed to a lot of issues. I think finally when it got close to the question of sharing and who would nominate how many members of that particulary council — this is why we had proposed to them to go back home, consult, and begin to think about customs because then it becomes real — it is no longer an institution written on paper. We are not talking about the actual persons who will be on that council, and (?I want) when we resume again next week — I hope they will have agreed to that remaining point.

[Wells] Could Kenya put more pressure on either side to come to an agreement?

[Kibaki] No. Well, technically we could, but it would not be wise politics, because in the end it is the Ugandans who have apply the solution — whatever you can call a solution — those who have to live with it is the Ugandans. It is much better that they arrive at that point by agreement, not because somebody was pressing anything or putting pressure on them.

[Wells] Until a solution is reached, is the break down of trade in the whole area actually Kenya's main concern at the moment?

[Kibaki] No, it is not our main concern. Our main concern is that in Uganda there should be peace — and we want peace, but we are also concerned about the position of Rwanda, Burundi, eastern Zaire. Now, they get a lot of their goods through Mombasa and they transport them by railway or by road. And at the moment, the routes, the Kenyan routes to those countries, are in fact closed because the fighting is taking place there, and we are very anxious that those countries, through no fault of their own, should not suffer more that they are already suffering because of the current economic problems of African countries. [end recording]

Forwarding, Clearing Firms to be 'Kenyanized'

EA270046 Nairobi KNA in English 1000 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Nairobi, oct 25 — The government is soon going to Kenyanise all forwarding and clearing agencies operating in the country.

The minister for commerce and industry, Mr Peter Habenga Okondo said yesterday in Nairobi when he addressed a press conference in his office. [sentence as received] He said this was in line with the government policy to replace foreign monopoly in the forwarding and clearing trade in Kenya by the local agents.

Mr Okondo charged that big firms of clearing and forwarding operating in the country were foreign owned while the locals could operate such businesses. The minister said that foreign companies doing clearing for the goods for their governments and not as agents of other commercial operations.

He said even the shipping agents would be replaced by Kenya Nationals.

SOMALIA

BBC Interviews Newly-Appointed SSDF Chairman

MB241214 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 23 Oct 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The opposition Somali Salvation Democratic Front [SSDF] has been in considerable turmoil recently. Based in Ethiopia, there have been reports that its leader, Colonel Abdullah Yussuf, has been ousted with Ethiopian connivance and put under arrest, that there had been shootouts in the eastern city of (Diridaoua) and a wave of detentions. Well, yesterday on this program we reported that a group of central committee members of the SSDF had held a meeting in (Diridaoua) to select a new leader, and the man who come out on top as acting chairman was Muhammed Abshia, who is based in Nairobi. On the line Elizabeth Blunt asked Muhammed Abshia if he would take the job.

[Begin Recording] [Abshia] Elizabeth, I have accepted the appointment of the Central Committee of the SSDF as the acting chairman until a congress of the whole front is convened.

[Blunt] When will that be?

[Abshia] We don't know. Originally we have planned to be within a month from August but in view of these recent unfortunate developments, that has to be reviewed but it still is a priority list and we are hoping to confirm it as soon as possible.

[Blunt] What do you mean by unfortunate developments?

[Abshia] There has been a conflict and disagreement among the leadership of our front for some time and that has led to a recent decision of the central committee of the organization and these decisions include the relief of all responsibilities from the former chairman of the organization, col Abdullah Yussuf, and the appointment of a temporary chairman until the congress is convened and that (?is that?.

[Blunt] What has happened to Abdullah Yussuf?

[Abshia] The Central Committee has decided to hold him in a house until the situation is clarified.

[Blunt] We had reports that he has been arrested by the Ethiopians. Is that true?

[Abshia] That is not true at all.

[Blunt] Did the Ethiopian Government play any role at all in these recent events?

[Abshia] None at all, it has been between the SSDF organization and its leadership.

[Blunt] What were the disagreements about?

[Abshia] As you know, I was not in the headquarters of the organization — I was in Nairobi — but I understand the majority of the Central Committee and the chairman could not agree on the execution of the various decisions agreed in August and therefore when a vote was taken, the majority has won.

[Blunt] People will say: How can you expect to overthrow President Siad Barre when you can't agree among yourselves?

[Abshia] That is true if we continue to disagree and squabble among ourselves then we can't oppose and we can't expect to succeed to remove Siad Barre. But the feeling is that we will try our best and we will review the situation, we will try to reorganize and reactivate our organization, and we will be, I hope, united. [end recording]

Regime Plane Reportedly Crashes During Celebrations

LD281959 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] A Somali Air Force MiG-21, which was one of two aircraft engaging in military maneuvers over Hargeysa town during the celebrations marking the 16th anniversary of the usurpation of power in our country by Siad Barre and his henchmen, crashed in the (Iftin) area of Hargeysa town, precisely on Isha (Borana) village on the outskirts of the city, destroying two houses and a vehicle carrying four people. The four passagers in the vehicle, several persons in the houses, and some bystanders were killed on the spot, while many others were injured when a fire broke out in the area as a result of the crash.

Regime Loses 30 Soldiers to Rebel-Planted Mine

EA282028 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Units of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces blew up a vehicle of the loyalist troops of General Siad Barre. The vehicle, which was transporting soldiers from the 50th Brigade of the Mogadishu regime between Balleh Khadar and Gumar villages in Hargesa District, northwest region, was destroyed by the SNM fighters and all aboard were killed on 23 October 1985. Reports from Hargesa say the vehicle — a TM Fiat — was travelling to Balleh Khadar village. Thirty soldiers on board died when the vehicle was completely destroyed by a land mine planted by SNM fighters.

TANZANIA

Musuguri Urges Soldiers To Vote for Mwinyi

EA262345 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The chief of the defense forces, General David Musuguri, today urged commanders and servicemen of the Tanzania People's Defense Force to turn out in large numbers on Sunday to vote yes for the sole candidate for the presidency of the united republic, Ndugu 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi. Gen Musuguri was addressing soldiers based in the Dar es Salaam area in connection with the election.

He said that as CCM [Chama Cha Mapinduzi] members, soldiers have the obligation to honor the decision of the national conference that proposed Ndugu Mwinyi's name. Gen Musuguri said soldiers have an obligtion to the nation to ensure the maintenance of our country's independence and policy. He said soldiers should vote for Ndugu Mwinyi so as to thwart efforts by people bent on creating discord among the people of Tanzania.

UGANDA

Government Offers New Peace Proposals

EA281511 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The Uganda Government delegation to the Nairobi peace talks has decided to offer seven seats to the National Resistance Army, NRA, on the Military Council. This offer accommodates the NRA request for parity on the Military Council.

The government has also decided to offer the position of the vice chairman of the Military Council to be filled by a member of the NRA.

These are two major elements in the new proposals the government is offering for the sake of peace in Uganda and as a demonstration of the government's total commitment to end bloodshed in Uganda.

The full text of the revised proposals is as follows:

1. Cease-fire: It is incongruous and unacceptable that fighting should continue while the government and NRA are holding peace talks in Nairobi. It is, therefore, imperative that immediate and unconditional cease-fire be observed. This arrangement shall be formalized upon the conclusion of an agreement.

Meanwhile, all commanders should ensure strict discipline with their forces. In particular, they should ensure that the harassment of civilians, attacks on police posts, hijacking of vehicles, robbing of banks, blocking of roads cease forthwith.

2. In the interests of peace in Uganda, the Military Council is offering to NRA the seven seats on the council as requested by the NRA. Subject to 2 C, below, the fully-constituted council will therefore be composed as follows: chairman, head of state — one; UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] — seven; NRA — seven; Fedemu [Federal Democratic Movement] — two; UFM [Uganda Freedom Movement] — one; UNRF [Uganda National Rescue Front] — one; FUNA [Former Uganda National Army] — one.

B. Vice chairmanship: The Military Council is offering the position of vice chairmanship to a member of the Council belonging to the NRA, as requested by the NRA.

C. Representatives of political parties: The question of representation of political parties in the Military Council shall be taken up by the fully-constituted Military Council in consultation with the political parties concerned.

D. The Military Council firmly believes that in order to achieve the goals of peace and reconciliation, all fighting groups should be represented on the Council. The exclusion of certain groups from the political process has bedeviled our recent history. We should avoid the repetition of this mistake.

3. Disarmament: In order to achieve genuine and lasting peace, there is need for complete disarmament. This would mean disarming all the forces that UNLA, NRA, Fedemu, UFM, UNRF, and FUNA.

In this respect UNLA, Fedemu, UFM, UNRF, and FUNA have already indicated their willingness to lay down their arms. The NRA should make the same commitment.

The exercise of disarmament should also include the other armed security forces.

B. Complete disarmament will enable Ugandans to discuss the future of their country in a free atmosphere without the fear of one group or the other.

4. Outside assistance: Outside assistance may be necessary during the process of disarmament and formation and training of a new national army. This foreign assistance would be for the purpose of monitoring the process of disarmament and assisting in the building of a new national army.

B. For this purpose we propose to approach some commonwealth governments namely, Kenya, Tanzania, UK, Nigeria, India, and Canada for appropriate assistance.

5. A new national army: Uganda needs a new national army. A mere merger of the present forces would only compound the present problem of factionism in the military. However, the military Council may incorporate into the new national army some elements from the present forces, as they deem appropriate.

B. The new national army should be broadly based on representative of the country as a whole;

C. The Military Council shall ensure that non-nationals are not admitted to the new national army.

6. National conference: A national conference which is representative of the country as a whole shall be convened to discuss the key national questions such as the future constitutional framework, elections, length of the interim period of the military council.

The national conference should consist of representatives from all districts of Uganda as well as national institutions.

7. Interim program: The fully-constituted Military Council may review present government programs for the interim period.

8. Review of law: The laws of Uganda, including the decrees formulated since 27th July, 1985, may be reviewed by a fully-constituted Military Council as appropriate.

9. Political appointments by the Military Council: The fully-constituted Military council may review political appointments made by the Military Council so far.

10. Upon reaching agreement: Immediately after reaching agreement, the following should be put into force by all parties:

A. All parties should stop recruitment, mobilization, and deployment;

B. All groups should ensure that there are no non-Ugandans within their ranks;

C. NRM personnel who may be in detention shall be released;

D. All acquisition of arms should end;

E. Hostile propaganda must cease forthwith;

F. NRA must remove all mines and explosive devices which they planted on trunk and feeder roads.

11. Other issues: The present talks should concentrate on the major issues of immediate concern. All other issues and their elaboration should be made to the fully-constituted Military Council to decide upon.

12. Conclusion: These proposals are being put forward in the interest of peace, unity, and reconciliation in Uganda. The proposals were presented at the opening of the fourth round of peace talks in Nairobi by the vice chairman of the Military Council, Colonel Toko.

NRM Communique Claims Ability To Capture Kampala

AB281454 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 28 (AFP) — Uganda's rebel National Resistance Movement (NRM) said here today, just before the scheduled start of new Ugandan peace talks, that it had "the capacity to capture Kampala when it feels like it."

The NRM is the political arm of the National Resistance Army (NRA), which was due to begin a fourth round of peace talks with a Ugandan delegation here later in the day. Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi was to chair the meeting.

The communique said: "The NRA has continued to make gains by capturing armaments and territory from the UNLA (the government Ugandan National Liberation Army forces)." The NRA controls large areas of western and southwestern Uganda, and has the Ugandan capital in a state of semi-siege.

The NRM communique outlined the NRA's policy of recruiting people with no criminal record and to establish, in areas under its control, committees allowing local populations to govern themselves and look after their own security. The intention of the communique, clearly, was to contrast NRA policy with the behavior of government troops, who have been accused of atrocities and pillaging against civilians.

The communique, a copy of which was brought to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE officer here, said the NRA had "defeated and neutralised the elements, principally the UNLA, responsible for the insecurity" in many areas.

The NRM said the rebels wanted a peace agreement, but it denounced the ruling Ugandan Military Council for its "provocations" during the peace talks, notably its "massive imports of arms", "hostile propaganda" against the NRA, and "gross abuse" of human rights.

Nairobi Paper Describes 'Apprehension' in Kampala

EA271509 Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 27 Oct 85 p 7

[Article by Edward Kitaka: "Kampala: A City of Fear, Uncertainty"]

[Text] Despite a semblance of normality in the city centre, uncertainty and apprehension continue to reign in the Ugandan capital, Kampala, and its environs.

These are generated by reports of the bloody clashes between the forces of the ruling Military Council and guerrillas of Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA), mainly in the west and south-west of the country. There have also been rumours, quite difficult to verify, that the dissidents were about to launch an all-out assault on the city and take it by force of arms.

Almost every day, Kampala newspapers tell of pitched battles at the now famed bridge over River Katonga, 51 miles south-west of Kampala and in various parts of Mpigi District. Fighting is also said to be continuing for the army garrisons in the towns of Masaka and Mbarara, 80 and 175 miles respectively, south-west of Kampala.

The closure of the important highway to the south-west, as well as the cutting of telephone lines, to Masaka by the NRA have further complicated matters. Right now there is no way a resident of Kampala will know exactly what is going on in that part of the country.

In desperation, many people in Kampala have of late resorted to communicating with relatives in NRA-controlled zones via announcements on radio Uganda. But such communication is one-way and there is no possibility of a feed-back.

All that one sees are continuous troop movements, most frequently so far in the direction of Masaka.

To add to the confusion, people come up with all manner of rumours and fabrications. Rumours and speculations have always been part and parcel of the Kampala psyche, and as former President Godfrey Binaisa once remarked, our capital is a city of seven rumours a day.

In the present circumstances, the rumour mills appear to be extra-prolific. Several people told me on Friday that guerrilla chief Museveni had transported about 8,000 fighters by train from somewhere in western Uganda to the outskirts of Kampala. I couldn't help wondering where the man, enigmatic though he may be, had hired the train from.

On Tuesday, the Military Council felt compelled to come out and dispel fears that the NRA were about to storm Kampala and take it by force of arms.

Describing all the rumours to that effect as false and unfounded, a statement from the Council carried by the official radio Uganda called upon the people, especially those residing in Kampala, to ignore the reports and carry on with their normal businesses.

Many people, however, have remained apprehensive. Many parents have, for instance, this week withdrawn their children, on their own initiative, from two leading secondary schools at Buddo and Nabbingo, eight and nine miles respectively from Kampala on the road to Masaka.

This followed the appearance about a week ago of a number of NRA guerrillas at Katende, seven miles ahead, and the subsequent deployment of many government troops in the area.

'Armed Men' Storm Sudanese Military Attache's Office

JN281435 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1419 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Kampala, 28 Oct (SUNA) — Three armed men in civilian clothes stormed the Sudanese military attache's office here today and seized a vehicle belonging to the office. The incident occurred at 0710 today when [words indistinct] driver was trying to leave the garage. The armed men fled with the vehicle. The armed men stormed the attache's office with guns.

'Chain Letter' Warns Libyans To Leave Uganda

EA281030 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
28 Oct 85 p 1

[By *STANDARD* reporter: "Quit Uganda, Libyans Told"]

[Text] All Libyan nationals currently residing in Uganda have been told to leave the country by a new clandestine organisation which calls itself the "Christian Crusade Army" (CCA).

In a chain-letter sent to local and regional newspapers, by one Mr Y.M. Zi, who describes himself as the CCA's "overall commander", Uganda-resident Libyans are threatened with "Beirut style" eventualities.

The caustic chain-letter says among other things: "Ugandans are tired of state-sponsored terrorism by Libyans". The terse document is also couched in a number of unprintable insults and aversions.

Head of State Sends Message to Zambia's Kaunda

EA251739 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the Military Council, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has reaffirmed the solidarity of the people of Uganda to the people of Zambia in the common quest for African unity, freedom, and prosperity for the people of Africa.

In a message of greetings to President Kenneth Kaunda, the Government and people of Zambia, Gen Okello said that the people of Uganda note with deep satisfaction the noble role of Zambia has played and continues to play in the liberation of Africa and the struggle for freedom and dignity for the African people. He has no doubt whatsoever, he added, that under your continued leadership, the (?bonds) of friendship and all-round cooperation between our two countries will continue to prosper for the benefit of our two peoples.

GHANA

Delegation Leaves for Nigeria To Deliver Message

AB281909 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] A four-member delegation led by a member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Captain Kojo Tsikata, has flown to Lagos to deliver a special message from the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, to the Nigerian president, Major General Ibrahim Babangida. Capt Tsikata told newsmen before their departure that the visit is in return to a recent one by a member of the ruling Armed Forces Ruling Council in Nigeria, Naval Commodore M.A. Nyako. Other members of the delegation are the secretary for trade, who is also responsible for foreign affairs, Mr Kofi Djin; the commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, Colonel B.L.K. Klutse; and the director of Africa and the OAU Bureau, Mr Jack Wilmot.

IVORY COAST

Final Results of Presidential Election Announced

AB282031 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The 1985 presidential election results are now known. The main points are the important score won by candidate Felix Houphouet-Boigny — 100 percent — and a very high participation rate — 99.98 percent. Here are the remarks made by the minister of interior, Leon Konan Koffi, to the press after the counting of the ballots:

[Begin Koffi recording] I know that everyone has been quite anxious since the first hours of Monday, 28 October, 1985. As I stated on several occasions yesterday and during the night that we spent together, I think you agree with me that the results that kept coming in throughout the night after the polls closed, either by telephone, telex or the administrative network, were incongruous and contained some errors, which forced us to make corrections by asking for explanations from the administrative authorities in order not to present incorrect results to the press, the militants, and the authorities. This is why since this morning my aides and I set to work to draw up this chart by examining the documents that were sent to us and writing them against the various electoral constituencies where the elections took place. This is a question of the statistical data you need, and this is why I will go ahead and give you the final results of the balloting of 27 October 1985 for the election of the president of the Republic of Ivory Coast.

We had, throughout the national territory, 5,388 polling stations. The number of registered voters is 3,517,259. The number of voters, 3,516,542. We have 3,516,542 votes in favor of President Houphouet-Boigny. The rate of participation is 99.98 percent; the percentage of votes in favor of the president is 100 percent.

In fact — and here permit me to make some general remarks — this participation rate of 99.98 percent can be explained by the fact that Ivorians feel more committed to their president and all of them came unanimously, massively, and in a solidaristic spirit to demonstrate their attachment and gratitude to him for the great work done by him. In fact, this large participation as compared with 1980 when the rate of participation was 82.27 percent — there is no need to further stress this — is a real plebiscite for the head of state, and when we consider the present figures in favor of the head of state, which is 100 percent, which, as compared with 1980 — 99.99 — it can be easily understood that with the passage of time, Ivorians at all levels feel more committed to the party. You had a proof of this during the renewal of the village and area committees, the elctions of secretary generals when everybody, cadres, peasants, manual workers, men and women rushed down to the polling booths fervently and in a disciplined manner.

Of course, during yesterday's balloting journalists, individuals, and simple militants asked us the question why at some polling stations there were cards that were not distributed. You know the movements of urban dwellers. Between the time of the census and the time of revision of the electoral lists publication, there were movements — people changed homes, people left one area for another. We therefore invited those voters who found themselves in such a situation to obtain cards and data from the stations that were indicated to them. Unfortunately, not everybody was able to take this opportunity and the 0.02 percent represents precisely these individuals who were unable to collect their cards in order to vote. They represent this percentage. Otherwise, both the participation and the voting itself were totally balanced, that is, 100 percent.

I would also like to say at this juncture that during the course of yesterday morning some difficulties cropped up. This concerned the fact that some polling station heads were either late or some electoral documents were absent. But, as you know, thanks to you yourselves, thanks to the police, thanks to officials and cadres of goodwill, these difficulties were quickly smoothed out and you observed that it was in an atmosphere of festivity and rejoicing that Ivorians filled up to overflow the polling stations here and there, either in the heavily populated areas like Koumassi, Abobo, or Yopuogon or in the residential areas like Cocody and elsewhere. There was a real plebiscite.

Concerning the interior of the country, you know the story and I do not need to recount it, for you are members of the press. All of you saw this on television or you heard from the radio the shouts of joy and dancing of large crowds that were going to the polls. Dear friends, permit me to once again express my gratitude to the minister of information and through him you all, who right from the very first hours of Sunday, 27 October 1985 were busy here with my team and who sacrificed your sleep to better inform the militants. Even here you helped in informing voters so that if, perchance, there were some lapses they may be corrected. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Officials Invited to Election Results Announcement

AB281743 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The results of the 15 October general elections will be announced tomorrow morning at 1100 at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia. According to a release from the Foreign Ministry, the Government of Liberia has directed the ministry to formally invite individuals and groups of individuals to be present during the formal announcement of the election results.

Those invited are the members of the Interim National Assembly, members of the cabinet, the chief justice, the members of the Supreme Court, the chairman of the special Military Tribunal, the members of the diplomatic corps are also invited. Others invited by the government are heads of autonomous bureaus and agencies; the chief of staff and members of the general and special staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia; five representatives each from the four political parties that contested the general elections including the presidential candidates, the vice-presidential candidate, the national chairman of each party and [words indistinct] campaign managers. Prelates and members of the clergy, the president of the Cuttington University College, the president of the University of Liberia, the president of the Press Union of Liberia, the president of the Marketing Association have also been invited. Others invited are the president of the Liberia Chamber of Commerce, the chairman of the business caucus, the president general of the Liberian Federation of Labor Union.

Minister Prohibits Elections-Related Rallies

AB290813 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Justice Minister Jenkins Scott has advised all competing parties and interested groups that no street or public demonstration regardless of reason or cause will be permitted today following the announcement of the elections results by the Special Elections Commission. A release from the ministry said all citizens or political parties wishing to demonstrate subsequent to the announcement, whether in the form of victory parade, solidarity or otherwise, would do so only after obtaining permission from the ministry.

BBC Interviews Information Minister on Elections

MB251613 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 24 Oct 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] On this program yesterday on American journalist, Chuck Powers, currently in Liberia claimed that the Liberian Action Party, LAP, led by Jackson Doe that opposes Head of State Samuel Doe's NDPL [National Democratic Party of Liberia] was well on the way to winning Liberia's first multiparty elections held last week. Chuck Powers also claimed that the authorities were trying to head off a win by LAP by ballot-rigging. There had been claims that ballot boxes, supposed to have been counted locally rather than centrally by the Special Election Commission, Secom, have been spirited away and even that ballot papers have been burned. On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked Liberia's Information Minister Carlton Karpeh what he made of all that.

[Begin recording] [Karpeh] I say that is a damn lie, excuse my choice of Sunday-school English. Chuck Powers wouldn't know a damn thing about Liberia or about our elections. He has come here and he has been here a few weeks and already he is an authority on Africa and on Liberia. We don't know what is happening with the Special Election Commission, except that they are now in a process of determining who won the elections. So, how Chuck Powers can get up and say that 60 percent of the vote have been won by LAP, it beats me. He must have some kind of photogenic mind and must have seen how the people voted or something of this kind. He must be a genius beyond all genius in the world.

[White] Haven't a lot of votes in fact being counted at local stations?

[Karpeh] Well, there was a checking process at the polls, yes.

[White] So, that's where the prediction is coming of the results of the elections.

[Karpeh] The counting process was not completed at all of the polls, number one. Number two, the prediction or the counting process results from the polls were supposed to be transmitted for confirmation to Secom because normally some ballots, which were not marked correctly or which were marked wrongly according to Secom rule, may be voided, because the rules do carry provisions for voiding ballots on certain grounds. I don't know what Secom would do, I cannot predict what is going on at the moment, but I know that the boss of the process is Secom and it is their final counting which is presented to the public.

[White] It is hardly surprising, though — surely you would admit that people smell a rat if they see a local count which says that, for instance, the opposition parties, LAP, has won and then they see ballot boxes going missing.

[Karpeh] Ah, Robin, ballot boxes were missing in Zimbabwe elections, according to foreign journalists. Ballot boxes were missing in Zaire's election, according to foreign journalists. Ballot boxes have been missing all over Africa, according to foreign journalists. We in Liberia have had a successful election and nobody wants to give us credit for this, because to give Liberia credit would mean you are giving Africa a credit, and that would be just too much for the perhaps, members in the foreign world to swallow.

[White] But there seems to be very hard evidence, for instance, of ballot boxes going missing and ballot papers being burned.

[Karpeh] Ah, Robin, how could Chuck Powers know about the burning of ballot boxes when the security network in this country did not know, when the security of Secom did not know? If someone discovered burning ballot boxes or burning ballots they should have at least informed one other innocent neutral body to come along and see this, not take a picture and...[changes thought] Anybody can pick up a sort of ballot in the backyard, burn and photograph it, and say they found it anywhere else without any independent observer. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Government Lifts Advertising Embargo

AB282113 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The Federal Government has lifted the embargo on advertisement by the agencies in private newspapers. The minister of information and culture, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo, told newsmen in Kaduna today that the Federal Government's agencies could now advertise in any newspaper of their choice. Before now, advertisement by federal agencies was limited to two national dailies, *THE NEW NIGERIAN* and the *DAILY TIMES*. On private broadcasting, the minister said as a developing nation, Nigeria is not ripe for it. Rather than going private, he said efforts should be made to improve on existing ones. The minister said even if private ownership in broadcasting is allowed, there is the tendency of abusing it.

Earlier, during a visit to the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria [FRCN] and the Nigerian Television Authority [NTA], external services, the minister stated that the nation could not afford any large expenses on sophisticated broadcasting equipment. He told the management of the FRCN to set good example by reconstituting any abandoned equipment and utilizing the existing ones to maintain the corporation's services. Lt Col Ukpo remarked that while the government was looking into the problems of the corporation's operations, prudent management and sacrifices have to be made. On the NTA the minister again said government action on the report of the committee on the rationalization of television broadcasting would soon be made public. He said the report was being studied to ensure that actions on it conformed with the objectives of the administration. The minister said it would be wrong if the staff of the Authority should be less dedicated to duty for fear of retrenchment. Other establishments visited by the minister were the Federal Information Center, the National Archives, and *THE NEW NIGERIAN* newspaper where he promised to look into problems facing them

Trafficking in Currency, Petroleum Products Persists

AB281304 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Trafficking in the naira across the border towns into some neighboring countries continues to thrive in spite of efforts by the government to curb it. With the aid of some Nigerians living in these neighboring countries, trafficking of the naira has remained a lucrative business. A Voice of Nigeria investigation at the borders between Nigeria and Benin Republic, and between Benin Republic and Togo, showed that naira is accepted as legal tender in the two countries. Our correspondent reports that the currency is being exchanged at different rates along the borders. At the border town of Igolo in the Republic of Benin, the naira is being exchanged at the rate of 1 naira to 100 CFA francs. But at Hilla Condji, a border town between Benin Republic and Togo, the exchange rate is 2,150 francs to a single 20 naira note. This is because the traffickers prefer the 20 naira note to other denominations since it is easier to carry.

Our correspondent also said that the naira was being sold publicly like any other commodity at certain specific places in both countries. In Benin Republic for example, Nigerian currency is sold at a place known as Trunk A, in front of Supermarche de la Lagune, Avansi Codji and motor parks in Porto Novo and Cotonou, the country's capital. In Togo, our correspondent found that the naira is being exchanged publicly at the country's major markets and motor parks. It is estimated that over 1 million naira is in circulation in Benin Republic.

Another finding by our correspondent is that illegal export of Nigerian petroleum products is continuing despite the border closure and the sealing up of all petrol stations wihin 20 km of the borders.

College Closed Following 'Violent' Demonstration

AB281630 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The college of Agriculture, Yandev, in Benue State, has been closed down following a violent demonstration by the students. It is not clear what led to the demonstration, but the school's authorities said it was sparked off by a search on the male hostel where a number of female students were found. The rector, Dr M. Agbon, alleged that the students were enraged by the search and beat up officials who tried to extend the search to the female hostel. The students, however, claimed the demonstration was to protest against the failure of the school's authorities to provide them with farm implements.

SENEGAL

Information Minister Returns From UK Visit

AB281027 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The minister of information, telecommunications and relations with the Parliament returned to Dakar this morning at 0100. Djibo Ka was returning from Great Britain where he paid an official visit at the invitation of that country's government. Upon his return, Minister Djibo Ka spoke to our reporter Abdou Demba Diop:

[Begin recording] [Diop] Mr Minister, you have just paid a visit to Great Britain. We know that you had contacts with officials of the media such as the BBC. After this visit, can we expect that cooperation between the British and Senegalese media will be strenghtened?

[Djibo Ka] In fact, it was at the invitation of her majesty's government that I paid this visit which was essentially an information and study tour. I want to thank the British Government on behalf of our president, Abdou Diouf. As you know, President Abdou Diouf attaches much interest to the strengthening of bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The information and study tour enabled me and the aides that accompanied me to have very useful contacts with British telecommunications organizations. We also held contacts that will be useful in the future on issues connected with information dissemination.

This visit was also interesting because it afforded me and the competent British authorities — in particular the secretary of state at the Foreign Office for Commonwealth Affairs — to discuss important aspects of bilateral cooperation between Great Britian and our country, on the one hand, and the prospects for cooperation between Great Britain and the Senegambia Confederation, on the other hand, in particular in the field of communications. This was why I used that opportunity to submit an important proposal to the British authorities on how we can harness — within the next few days or months — the most efficient ways and means to organize this cooperation. The authorities were very understanding. What remains now is a followup which, I can assure you, will be carried out at the level of Senegal and the Senegambia.

Concerning training, in [illegible] next few months we will draft a list of priority areas which are to benefit from British assistance in the field of training, in particular for French- speaking technicians and journalists. The British Information Center, which coordinates communications activities there and which was the source of inspiration for our visit, will certainly and positively examine Senegal's requests. Therefore, in the forthcoming months, we will not fail to tell them our needs on the basis of the government's policy defined by the president of the republic in order to benefit from this British assistance as soon as possible. This is assistance is important when one remembers that our country is part of the Senegambia.

We also used that opportunity to emphasize the importance of the African satellite telecommunications project whose first meeting was held in Dakar last August. With Senegal being current chairman of the interim committee on the project, we did not fail to emphasize to our British friends the importance that Africa attaches to this project. Here again, our discussions were positive and what remains to be done now, once again, is a followup to these discussions at the appropriate levels. [end recording]

Opposition Party Sacks 3 Politburo Members

AB281120 Paris AFP in French 0818 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Dakar, 28 Oct (AFP) — Three members of the Political Bureau of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS, main opposition party), among them parliamentarian Serigne Diop, were definitely excluded from the party, says a communique released to the press in Dakar on Sunday.

The communique, which was released by the Political Bureau, says that the excluded members, apart from Mr Serigne Diop who was the national secretary for guidance, are Messrs Alassane Cissoko and Sidy Ardo Sow, respectively director of the Senegalese Education Institute for Training and Information [L'Institut Senegalais d'Education Pour la Formation et L'Information] (ISEFI — created by the PDS with the assistance of the Friedrich Naumann Fund), and the national secretary for economic affairs.

The communique also indicates that these three leaders, together with their partisans, are blamed for having used "a new strategy of destabilization which consisted in setting up inside the party, from the leadership to the rank and file, a parallel party which — with the support of the ruling Socialist Party — would have claimed to be the legitimate party, in order to paralyze the PDS during the coming elections."

Mr Serigne Diop, it is recalled, on 13 October, on behalf of some members of the party leadership, had issued a statement in which he affirmed that the PDS "had ceased to be at the vanguard of the democratization and construction of a progressive and just Senegal" and had called on the militants to "make the PDS again become the great peoples' party, which could be the melting pot of democratic expectancies."

Three other members of the PDS were also excluded from the party for 6 months, the communique says and adds that as long as a democratic electoral code is not elaborated with the assistance of the opposition and the conditions are not met to check fraud, the PDS will no longer take part in elections.

On answering questions from AFP on Sunday evening, Mr Abdoulaye Wade, the PDS national secretary general, declared that the main complaint of the party leadership against Mr Serigne Diop was that the preached abstention during last year's rural and municipal elections. Because Mr Diop had been elected on the PDS national ticket, Mr Wade stressed that he would ask that the latter's name be stricken off the list of parliamentarians of the National Assembly (in which the PDS now counts eight deputies as against 111 for the Socialist Party).

On answering questions about his exclusion, Mr Serigne Diop indicated to AFP that "in no case do we consider that we are excluded from anything at all." The Political Bureau, which met on Saturday, is not a political bureau: we do not acknowledge any of its decisions and we continue (the excluded members) to be legitimate representatives of the PDS, he added.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Returns From Cuba; Communique Noted

MB281347 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, returned yesterday from Havana, where he paid a state and official visit. The head of state's visit to Cuba had positive results in the context of the relations of friendship and cooperation. Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos held talks in Havana with Cuban head of State Fidel Castro and the two sides found that they shared common views on the problems discussed.

The final communique points out that the Angolan and Cuban delegations ascertained that economic, technical and scientific cooperation is developing in a satisfactory manner in the interests of the respective peoples.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Fidel Castro paid special attention to the situation in southern Africa. Accordingly, they repudiated the system of apartheid and the so-called constructive engagement of the United States with the South African regime. The two presidents also exchanged views on the crisis faced by the apartheid system. They then assessed the problem concerning the foreign debt of the so-called Third World countries. They were in favor of a political solution to the problem and called for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Security Forces Kill 61 UNITA 'Bandits'

MB290728 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] The battles against the UNITA bandits are continuing in some areas of the country. In their operations, Angolan defense and security forces killed 62 UNITA bandits in the last few days in Bie, Huambo, and Huila Provinces. During these operations, a counterrevolutionary with the rank of lieutenant was captured. ANGOP revealed that in these operations, FAPLA combatants released 352 people that were forced into the bush by the UNITA bandits. ANGOP also reports that war materiel and documents were seized.

COMOROS

Coup Plotters To Stand Trial 4 Nov in Moroni

AB251230 Paris AFP in French 0848 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Moroni (Comoros), 25 Oct (AFP) — The trial of the authors of the 8 March abortive coup d'etat in the Comoros will start on 4 November in Moroni, stated Saidali Youssouf, the state attorney general, on Thursday. This coup attempt was organized by members of the Presidential Guard and civilians and took place at a time when President Ahmed Abdallah was on a (?private visit) to France, it is recalled. Moreover, it is indicated in Moroni that the Comoran president is expected in Paris on Friday, after attending the the ceremonies marking the United Nations' 40th anniversary in New York where he accused France of "betraying" its commitments to Mayotte Island "today as yesterday."

MOZAMBIQUE

Soviet Delegation Arrives for Solidarity Week

MB281351 Maputo Domestic in Portuguese 1700 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The Mozambique-USSR solidarity week begins today and will last until 1 November in the cities of Maputo and Beira. Accordingly, a Soviet delegation led by the minister of telecommunications of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic arrived in Maputo today. The delegation is accompanied by the folklorr group, Strings of Centuries [Cordas dos Seculos], consisting of 20 members. The delegation was received by Abner Sansao Muthemba, secretary general of the Mozambique Friendship and Solidarity Association [AMASP].

After touring AMASP's headquarters, where the Soviet delegation presented a tapestry depicting Vladimir Lenin, it attended the opening of an exhibition of popular art of Kazakhstan and a photographic exhibition marking the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship's 60th annivesary.

A photographic exhibition entitled "The Health of the People Is the Country's Wealth" will be opened at the Maputo Central Hospital tomorrow. The Soviet delegation will leave for Beira tomorrow, where it will stay untill 30 October. The Strings of Centuries group is scheduled to give a number of shows there.

Red Cross Delegation Visits Soviet Union

MB281330 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] A Mozambique Red Cross delegation recently visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the executive committee of the union of societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR.

The Mozambican delegation was led Samuel Dhlakama, a leading member of our country's Red Cross, and also included David da Costa Lameira. The representatives of the Mozambique Red Cross held talks with officials and members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of Moscow.

During their stay in the USSR, the representatives of the Mozambique Red Cross toured Armenia where they learned about the role of the Red Cross committees and organizations.

In an interview at the end of the visit, Samuel Dhlakama said, quote, the Soviet comrades generously conveyed their experience to us, and this experience can be applied to Mozambican conditions. The role played by the Soviet Red Cross is very interesting, namely the campaign aimed at attracting people to the blood donors movement, unquoted.

'Armed Bandits' Murder 74 in Inhambane Province

MB261058 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 OCT 85

[Text] Armed bandits using cold steel weapons [knives and other hand weapons] killed 74 people in Inhambane Province on 15 October.

According to *NOTICIAS* newspaper, which quoted sources in the provincial military command in Inhambane, the murders were carried out in Jogo and (?Cambine) in Morrumbene District, and in Jangamo and (Birrupa) in Cumbana [as heard] District. Information from Cumbana, where 29 people were killed, indicates that the majority of these people were walking toward their plantations when they were attacked by armed bandits wielding broad bushknives, axes, and sticks.

NOTICIAS newspaper also said, quoting some of the wounded in the Cumbana incident who are now in hospital, that the armed bandits also had firearms which they avoided using so as to not reveal their presence in the area. They were afraid of confronting the FPLM forces.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Speaks on Eve of By-Elections Set for 30 Oct

Pleads for Unity

MB282057 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2055 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Vryburg Oct 28 SAPA — In a plea for national unity, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha said tonight on the eve of five critical by-elections, that all responsible people should stand together in South Africa's present time of "difficulty, danger and crisis."

Addressing over 1,000 people at a National Party meeting in Vryburg — one of the five constituencies where the elections will be held on Wednesday — he warned of the dangers of too many political parties among whites in South Africa. Although it was essential to have more than one political party and to give people the opportunity to choose, "we must not let our differences become conflicts."

Referring to Britain's crisis in World War Two, and how that nation had rallied around Winston Churchill, he said: "I must warn that in times of difficulty, danger and crisis, all responsible people must stand together." All South Africans should stand together now for the sake of South Africa, as a country, to get it safely through its present difficulties.

Mr Botha said he found it "amazing" how many people came up with their own policies, solutions and recipes in times of crisis — instead of standing united. "Therefore, I come tonight to ask you for national unity in these difficult times and not to let the wagon get stuck in the river, but to pull it through and to go forward" Mr Botha said. Under the National Party, he said, democracy had been broadened, with voting rights being extended to people of colour, but that the expansion process had to be continued and taken to its fullest consequences. This could only be achieved by a political party that was not isolationist, and that was the National Party.

Turning to international issues, Mr Botha reiterated his government's rejection of the Commonwealth's "six-month deadline on apartheid." On the intention to send a committee of Commonwealth country's representatives to South Africa, he said: "We always welcome help but before people want to come and help us they must first show how they can help themselves."

Fifteen of the 48 Commonwealth members were African states, out of which seven were one-party states, four dictatorships, and one a monarchy without a constitution.

"These are the type of people who want to come together and solve our political problems," Mr Botha said.

South Africa was always prepared to welcome visitors and to inform them of the coutnry's problems, "because we have nothing to hide. But there are two things we cannot accept, and these are prescription from abroad, and proposals which are made as if we are not able to help ourselves," Mr Botha said.

"South Africans, and South Africans alone, will solve our problems and nobody else. It is with this attitude that we want to go into the future."

Botha Addresses Meeting

MB251900 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Britain's prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, has called on the United Nations to take a stronger stand on terrorism. Earlier, President Ronald Reagan slammed Soviet ideology in his speech to the Assembly, and called for an end to Russian military presence in countries throughout the world.

President Reagan's condemnation of the Soviet Union drew an immediate response here at home. Addressing a by-election meeting at Springs last night, President P.W. Botha welcomed the U.S. leader's remarks.

[Begin recording] [Botha] As far as Angola is concerned, we also believe in the necessity for negotiation and the withdrawal of foreign troops, the limitation of the flow of outside arms, and the reintegration of Angola into the southern African and word economies. [applause] The question is, however, whether the Soviet Union shares these views. History has shown that the Soviet Union has little respect for negotiated solutions. However, if President Reagan can succeed in persuading the Soviet Union to disengage from region conflicts, then his action will be wholeheartedly welcomed by all the peoples of southern Africa. The peoples of our region are opposed to superpower intervention in our region. It has already caused untold suffering, and poses a real threat to the freedom and stability of our subcontinent.

[Announcer] President Botha also referred to recent visits to the ANC in Lusaka by the Progressive Federal Party and South African businessmen. He said this country's Marxist enemies were known to revert to devious strategies once their violent tactics had failed. Taking a strong stand against the visits, Mr Botha said the devil's disciple smiled at the conference table, while secretly plotting to destroy the very people they were holding talks with. The state president reaffirmed his conditions for talking to the ANC.

[Botha, in Afrikaans] They will have to stop their terrorism, they will have to stop the murder of innocent people in the black residential areas of South Africa, and free themselves from their international ties with the Communist Party, and then return to their country and enter into constitutional discussions with us here. That I will be prepared to accept. [end recording]

[Announcer] In another by-election rally, this time in Durbans Port Natal constituency, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha emphasized that South Africans would have to solve their own problems.

[Begin Botha recording] South Africans of all colors, of all communities, over the years got to know each other. Now is the time, now is the time, more than ever before, to trust each other. Those of us who really believe that we ought to share power in governing the country ought to see clearly now that the battle against all of us is from that (?part). White, black, colored, or Asian, color is going to play no role in this (?but) they want to seize power for monopolistic reasons, to institute in this country a dictatorship under which all of us will suffer, irrespective of the color of your skin. The world cannot and will not resolve our problems. We South Africans must do so ourselves. [applause] I have no doubt that, as the pressure on us increases, more and more South African leaders of all political beliefs and opinions — except the instigators of violence — will come to realize that we have a joint future, and that we have got to decide jointly on structures to govern the country jointly in the interests of all of us. [end recording]

[Announcer] Mr Botha also said the government recognized the fact that blacks worked and lived in the urban areas permanently, and that they should have a say in matters that affect the country as a whole. Originally it was believed that the influx of job seekers into the urban areas could be reversed, but it did not happen, and that is why the government recognized their permanence and their right to own property.

Results To Be Heeded

MB290643 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Election campaigns for tomorrow's five by-elections were wound up in most of the constituencies last night. The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has said at Vryburg in the northern Cape that the by-elections would serve as an important indicator to the government. He said the by-elections had roused much interest both in South Africa and abroad. Our political staff reports that President Botha gave strong indications that the government would pay heed to the verdict of the polls. He said that the five constituencies in which the elections would be taking place were representative of political opinion in all four provinces of the country.

Referring to the intention of the Commonwealth to send a group of representatives to South Africa to help solve the country's problems, Mr Botha said that the Commonwealth should first prove that it was able to help itself. He said 15 of the 48 countries which had been meeting at the Commonwealth conference in the Bahamas were in Africa, and of these 15, 7 were 1-party states, 4 were dictatorships, annd 1 was a monarchy without a constitution. He wished to know which one of these the Commonwealth proposed offering as a model for South Africa.

The state president said that South Africa did not believe in the politics of boycotts and that its trade with African countries had proved this. During the past 6 months, the value of South Africa's exports to the rest of the continent had been 900 million rands more than the figure for the previous 6-month period.

At a public meeting at Springs, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said the government had to carry a measure of the blame for the present unrest in the country. He said the government had created frustration among white voters on the one hand, while raising the expectations of black people.

He said the government was contributing to the erosion of the authority of the police. Dr Treurnicht also attacked the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] and certain church leaders, saying the PFP wanted to lay blame on the police and that this was creating a climate against the maintenance of law and order.

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party], Mr Jaap Marais, said at Sasolburg that although his party did not approve of the government's policies, he would cooperate with the National Party should it happen that South Africa's interests had to be defended against forces from abroad.

Mr Marais said his party would not allow the country to be humiliated and attacked, as was the case at present. He added that the government had the fullest right to use the defense force to maintain law and order. In his opinion, no further concession should be made before law and order in the country had been restored.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says a delay in working out a just future for all in South Africa will lead to the acceptance of terrorists as the true freedom fighters by the outside world. Speaking at a public meeting in the Sasolburg constituency, Mr Botha said it was important that all moderate South Africans should accept that the longer the necessary negotiations for a joint future were delayed, the greater foreign pressure would become.

By-Elections Previewed

MB291041 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1024 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, October 29, SAPA — Voters go to the polls tomorrow in five by-elections for the House of Assembly that could speed or retard the pace of change in South Africa and affect the country's battle to claw back to international acceptability. At stake is State President P.W. Botha's plan that commits the National Party to a series of reforms.

The outcome will be closely watched by the rest of the world for signs that may encourage the government to bring in measures going some way to meet the six-month deadline set by the Commonwealth heads of government to begin dismantling apartheid.

Mr Botha wound up his election campaign last night by appealing in Vryburg, the most hotly contested of the five constituencies, for the voters to stand together for South Africa. The just course the government was following was the only one for South Africa: all the others were side roads, he said.

The major challenge to Mr Botha's reform policies comes from the right wing Conservative Party [CP] and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP — Reformed National Party].

The results on Vryburg, Bethlehem, Springs, Sasolburg and Port Natal will be taken as a fine reading of the Nation's political pulse because all four provinces as well as urban and rural areas are involved.

The NP, fighting all five seats, is being challenged most strongly in Vryburg by the CP and the HNP. Analysts predict a narrow NP win if the forecast of a 75 per cent poll is accurate.

In Bethlehem, the NP is cautiously optimistic of beating the CP candidate, while the CP forecasts a narrow win for its man.

Mr Louis Stofberg is fighting the Sasolburg seat for the HNP against the NP's Dr Willem Odendaal. A low poll is expected due to a loss of voters from the area, and the outcome is therefore difficult to forecast.

The Port Natal fight between the NP, CP, Progressive Federal Party, New Republic Party and an independent has featured court action over the gathering of postal votes. Mr Stoffel Botha, minister of home affairs, is the NP candidate and is most in danger from the PFP and CP candidates.

Springs on the east Rand is a three-cornered fight between the NP, CP and PFP, with the NP's Mr Piet Coetzer confident of a convincing victory.

Counting will begin immediately after polls close tomorrow night and results are expected to come in between midnight and 3 a.m.

NRP Appeal to Supporters

MB251813 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The New Republic Party [NRP] has appealed to its supporters not to vote in next week's by-elections in the Transvaal, Cape, and Free State. The NRP leader, Mr Bill Sutton, says the reform initiative is delicately balanced and it is imperative that the relative strength of the government and the right-wing parties be clearly established. The NRP will be standing in the by-election in Port Natal.

Pik Botha Says Citizens Must Cope with Unrest

MB250643 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told a public meeting in Durban last night that South Africans of all races had an obligation to break down notions and illusions that the country had become ungovernable by demonstrating their ability to cope with the present turbulent situation. He said peace and understanding could only be promoted if there was mutual trust among all South Africans.

Approached for comment on President Reagan's address in the United Nations, Mr Botha said Mr Reagan's analysis of the major causes of conflict in the world and their consequences was impressive. He said Mr Reagan had succinctly summarized the present situation in Angola by stating that there were 1,200 Soviet military advisors involved in planning and supervising combat operations along with 30,000 Cuban troops.

Le Grange Submits Affadavit on Detainees

MB251255 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1245 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Durban Oct 25 SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in an affidavit placed before the Durban Supreme Court today that he would not hesitate to act against policemen who disobeyed orders on the treatment of detainees. The affidavit was submitted to Mr Justice N.S. Page in reply to assault allegations made by a KwaMashu window, Mrs Doras Dlamini.

Mr le Grange said he had the greatest possible trust in the members of the SAP but he would not hesitate to act against those who disobeyed orders on the treatment of detainees.

Mrs Dlamini brought an application against the security police in September this year asking for an interdict preventing the police from assaulting her 15-year-old son, Eugene, who was being held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

An interim order was granted by consent. On the return date, the police, who were initially going to consent to an order against them without admitting any assault allegations, gave notice that they intended to oppose the application after all. The court was also informed on that day that Eugene had subsequently been released and charged with public violence.

He was later granted bail. In his affidavit, Mr le Grange said he did not have personal knowledge of the alleged incidents and he was therefore not able to admit or deny them. It was, however, essential for him to give the court his stand on the matter and therefore wished to deal with certain apects of it.

Mr le Grange said he had been advised that the application had first come before the court in September and interim relief had been granted against him. He said the papers were not served on him but on his attorneys and the first time the application came to his notice was the day before the return date. Mr le Grange said he was then advised that a "settlement" had been reached on the bais that he would agree to a final order by consent.

The minister said he was further advised that the "settlement" apparently had been reached between his legal advisers and those of Mrs Dlamini. He said immediately after he had found out about the "settlement," he had phoned the state-attorney in Durban and informed him that he would not agree to such a settlement on any basis.

Mr le Grange said his stand briefly was that matters of this nature should be thoroughly investigated and the complete and correct facts placed before the court.

He said his stand regarding assaults on detainees, particularly those held in terms of the security laws, was well-known.

Mr le Grange said he had already made his stand on matters of this nature clear on various occasions during the past few years.

He said he strongly condemned such conduct by the police, should it occur.

He said he wished to give the court his assurance that he and the commissioner of police, who was also cited in the application, had done everything in their power to see that all members of the force had been properly instructed as to the correct procedures to be followed regarding the intention and interrogation of detainess.

He added there were no exceptions and should a member of the force disobey these instructions or transgress the general norms of civilised behaviour, that conduct was inexecusable. Mr Justice Page extended the rule and adjourned the matter to November 8.

Foreign Affairs Official on Dangers of Sanctions

MB281326 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The deputy director of foreign affairs, Mr Carl von Hirschberg, says industrial countries are playing with forces they cannot control if they believe that the only effect of economic sanctions against South Africa will be to force the government to accede to their demands for political reform.

Mr von Hirschberg told a congress of the Building Industries Federation at George that Britain's opposition to sanctions was a matter of principle based on realities, which seemed to have escaped Britain's allies in the EEC and the Commonwealth.

The unending stream of detrimental propaganda against South Africa was being processed worldwide in nearly 70 inforamtion offices of the United Nations.

Mr von Hirschberg said that the campaign had generated a new generation of people with a negative and distorted image of South Africa, who were in positions of authority in the world community.

UK Envoy Says Sanctions Would Delay Change

MB250731 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1955 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 24, SAPA — Sanctions against South Africa would not work and would merely delay change in the country, the British ambassador to South Africa, Mr P.H. Moberley, said in Johannesburg today. Mr Moberley told a meeting of mayors form 45 Reef towns — including 15 black mayors — that there would be no gain for South African blacks if they obtained political rights only to find themselves in what he termed an "economic wasteland," SABC Radio News reports.

The British Governemnt recognised that important changes were taking place in South Africa and that change had to come from South Africans themselves.

Britain had consistently welcomed such moves as the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act as steps in the right direction. However, more would have to be done to dismantle the apartheid system and find political solutions acceptable to all South Africans, Mr Moberley said.

He described the accord signed at the Commonwealth conference in the Bahamas as a "compromise," saying that the British Prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, had been under pressure to do what she had done.

Mozambique Charges on Nkomati Not To Be Probed

MB261156 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1140 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 26, SAPA — A Defence Force spokesman said today renewed allegations from Mozambique that the Nkomati Accord was still being violated and that South Africa was continuing to support rebel forces would not be investigated. This was because of the unilateral suspension by Mozambique a few weeks ago of the Joint Security Commission, established in terms of the Nkomati Accord to investigate such allegations, he said in Pretoria.

Yesterday, the SADF denied allegations from Mozambique that South African aircraft had recently been seen dropping supplies to Mozambican guerillas.

Chilean Defense Minister Praises SADF's Work

MB251400 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1106 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 25 SAPA — The South African Defence Force was doing "marvellous work" in supporting the local community of SWA/Namibia, the minister of national defence of Chile, Vice-Admiral Patricio Carvajal said today. Speaking at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport, Adm Carvajal said he admired the work done by the SADF in providing housing, nutrition and education for the people in the operational area.

Adm Carvajal has been on a nine-day visit in South Africa as a guest of the South African minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, during which time he visited the operational area. He said the SADF had struck him as a "very good fighting machine" and was impressed with the training and spirit of the Armed Forces.

Referring to South Africa's isolation, he said Chile had also suffered attacks on it by the UN and sections of the international media. These attacks had often been unfair and unjustified. "For this reason I do not trust the attacks that are made on South Africa." He said every country had a right to solve their own problems.

Further on Scheduled ANC-Clergymen Talks

Government Plans Action

MB281029 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, says the government does not approve of the plan by a number of clergymen to hold talks in Lusaka with the ANC, and that steps will be taken to prevent the discussions.

Mr Botha said in a statement issued in Pretoria that no South African should negotiate with an enemy of the country. Negotiations of this nature were a matter of principal, and should be handled exclusively by the government of the country. Mr Botha said the ANC was a banned organization, which had repeatedly rejected evolutionary reform in South Africa, and persisted in the contention that violence was the only way to bring about change in this country.

He said the government generally welcomed and supported dialogue and discussion between various population groups and interested parties, and that this approach would be encouraged. However, dialogue with the ANC in the present circumstances in the country were self-destructive.

Treurnicht Comments

MB250610 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, says he wants to know why students and certain theologians are prohibited from speaking to the ANC in Lusaka and not the Progressive Federal Party and businessmen.

Dr Treurnicht was speaking at a public meeting in the constituency of Port Natal.

He said he also wanted to know from the leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly why he was calling for the release of the Nelson Mandela if Mandela had openly said he propogated violence. Dr Treurnicht added that it would appear that the United States made no distinction between black leaders who supported democracy and black revolutionaries in South Africa.

NGK Clergyman Says Talks Off

MB280809 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The leader of the church delegation that planned to met the ANC says the talks are off. Dr Nico Smith of the NGK [Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk — Dutch Reformed Church] in Africa says government threats to take action against the clerics have made it impossible to continue with their plans. He adds that the church cannot accept that violence and bloodshed must continue, and something must be done.

[Begin Smith recording] It seems as if the government does not recognize the ANC as one party in the conflict which is causing the crisis in South Africa. In my contacts with the black people I have a very strong conviction that they consider the ANC as their real leaders, and the government continuously say that they are willing to speak to the leaders of the black people. Then, I think, it is necessary that there must be clarity on whom do they consider as the leaders of the black people. But I still believe that it is the responsibility of the church to do what she can to help to promote reconciliation, peace, and justice in the country. [end recording]

Slabbert Asks Lifting of Ban on ANC Statements

MB251007 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0944 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 25, SAPA — The leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr F. van zyl Slabbert, has called on the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to lift the ban on the publication of ANC statements.

In a statement issued this morning, Dr Slabbert said he found it "astonishing and grossly unfair" that the government did not allow ANC spokesmen to be quoted while the state president used by-election platforms to quote them at length and with impunity.

"Is he above the law?" Dr Slabbert asked. "Is he the only one free to tell us what he thinks of what others say? Let him lift this ridiculous ban and let us find out exactly what the real position is."

Hendrickse Addresses Labor Party Natal Congress

MB281328 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The chairman of the ministers council in the House of Representatives and leader of the Labor Party, Rev Alan Hendrickse, says those engaged in violent confrontation with the authorities should reconsider their protest methods and rather engage in negotiations with the government.

Speaking at the Labor Party's Natal congress in Durban, Mr Hendrickse appealed to rival political groups in the country to settle their differences and to take part in constitutional reform. He also appealed to clergymen to reassess their roles as theologians in view of the continuing violence in parts of the country.

Referring to the situation in colored schools, especially in the Western Cape, Mr Hendrickse said pupils who refused to write the year-end examinations had to bear the consequences. Pupils who wrote the examinations and failed could be assured of supplementary examinations. However, those who refused to sit for the examinations would not be allowed to return to school.

Indian Opposition Leader Asks End to Black Violence

MB271020 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] The leader of the official opposition in the South African House of Delegates representing the Indian Community, Dr Jagaram Reddy, says he deplores confrontation among blacks and appealed for it to stop immediately. Speaking at his party's first national congress in the coastal city of Durban, he also appealed to the groups engaged in open hostility with the authorities to end their violent confrontation. Dr Reddy said the conflict, which resulted in loss of lives as well as the destruction of property, negated the principle of democracy.

Bishop Tutu Cited During Visit to Los Angeles

MB260726 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, says a new survey has indicated that only 45 percent of the country's black inhabitants believe that violence is the sole means of ending apartheid. The bishop was speaking in Los Angeles in America, where he received an award of about 26,000 rands from the John Rogers Foundation for Charity. He reaffirmed his support for economic sanctions against South Africa.

Buthelezi Discounts ANC Truce Offer

MB271011 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says the ANC offer to declare a truce to allow negotiations is aimed at showing the South African Government to be intransigent.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport on arrival from London, Chief Buthelezi said an ANC spokesman had indicated that it would be a good thing to go through the motions in order to convince the international community that violence was inevitable and negotiation impossible.

Chief Buthelezi said the 6-month time limit set at the Commonwealth conference in the Bahamas for change in South Africa was unrealistic. Not much could be done in this period, even if the South African Government intended to bring about change. He would welcome a statement of intent in this connection by the government. Chief Buthelezi said that whites were readier now than ever before for change, but the political leaders were lagging in introducing reform.

Boesak's Bail Conditions 'Relaxed Slightly'

MB251435 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1432 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Malmesbury, Oct 25, SAPA — Dr Allan Boesak's stringent bail conditions were today relaxed slightly pending a final decision by a Malmesburgy Magistrate on an application by Dr Boesak for the scrapping of all but two of the conditions. The magistrate, Mr W.A. de Klerk, said he would give judgment on November 4.

Dr Boesak has asked for two conditions only — that he agree not to interfere with state witnesses, and that he does not commit the alleged offences for which he is to stand trial under the Internal Security Act. A deputy attorney-general of the Cape, Mr H. Klem, SC [Senior Counsel], this afternoon agreed to a relaxation allowing Dr Boesak:

— To report to the Bellville Police Station twice a week instead of every day; and

— To visit the Peninsula Technikon and the Bellville Training College in addition to the University of the Western Cape, which was previously the only educational institution he could enter.

A restriction on his leaving home between 9 pm and 6 am was also removed. Other conditions, including bail of R20,000, the surrender of his passport, a ban on media interviews, and a ban on his addressing any gathering of more than 10 people without police consent, still stand.

Earlier Mr H. Viljoen, SC, for Dr Boesak, had argued that the bail conditions read like a restriction order issued against an individual under Section 19 of the Internal Security Act by the minister of law and order.

"Our submission is that the courts can not be used as a vehicle for ministerial action. That's really what the intention is here. If the minister wants to apply his very wide powers, he has the right." There was 'not one jot or tittle' of evidence to support a contention that Dr Boesak would not stand trial.

It would be a disaster to him, to his cause, his family and community if he absconded. This community would see it as a "stab in the back."

On the evidence heard earlier, much of which was heresy, and some of which was by common consent inaccurate, there could be no question of Dr Boesak's freedom affecting the security of the state.

He said he had been unable to find reference to a single case in which bail had been refused, or conditions influenced, by consideration of the safety of the state alone.

Earlier Mr Klem had told the court, after a request by Mr Viljoen, that he had been "clearly incorrectly instructed" about an alleged address by Dr Boesak at the University of the Western Cape on July 25, after which unrest in the Western Cape was said to have begun "seriously."

Mr Klem said he accepted that Dr Boesak had not addressed the meting.

In argument this afternoon Mr Klem said that in setting the original conditions the attorney-general had tried to strike a balance between Dr Boesak's liberty and the safety of the stae.

Because the charges related to the safety of the state and the maintenance of law and order it would have been cogent for the state to argue that bail should have been refused altogether.

Only if the state safety could be safeguarded should Dr Boesak be given further freedom of movement.

"Even if Dr Boesak does not preach violence his mere presence at a public meeting might act as a catalyst for violence," he said.

This could not be risked in the "highly emotive" circumstances and turmoil in the Western Cape at the moment.

"There could perhaps not have been a worse time in the history of this country for the applicant to have brought this application."

Mr Klem said he was not basing his argument on the possibility of Dr Boesak not standing trial "although there is that risk."

Replying to Mr Klem, Mr Viljoen told the court things had got "worse now not better" since Dr Boesak's arrest and detention. He should be "released" to allow him to fulfil his role of peace for the eventual good of the country.

Mr Viljoen also said the R20,000 bail should fall away and that Dr Boesak should be released on his own recognisances.

The magistrate, Mr de Klerk, said the amended conditions handed in by Mr Klem would come into operation from today.

He said the case under the Internal Security Act against Dr Boesak, which was to have come up again on November 6 would be brought forward to November 4 to coincide with the judgment on the application.

Police maintained a strong presence around the courts complex throughout the day and cordoned off one street outside the building.

A crowd of about 100 people mostly local residents, gathered on the opposite pavement early this afternoon but dispersed when the hearing ended without incident.

Methodists Praise Work of End Conscription Group

MB241724 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1152 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Bloemfontein, Oct 24, SAPA — The work of the "End Conscription Campaign" and other similar groups was today commended by the 103rd conference of the Methodist Church of southern Africa in Bloemfontein. The conference said it encouraged members to participate in such a campaign and district responses indicated that a majority were opposed to conscription.

The conference decision said conscription compelled thousands of young South Africans to fight an ultimately futile war in SWA/Namibia and against fellow South Africans inside the country's borders. Increasing conscription and ever-higher defence budgets did not resolve violent conflict but made it worse.

To extend conscription to coloured and Indian youth would sharply escalate civil war, the conference said. Present conscription did not recognise the right of many individuals to object in conscience to military service. Men who were conscripted were required to assist in the implementation and defence of apartheid policies. Those who refused military or alternative service, or who did not qualify for the latter, were faced with the choice of a life of exile or penalties of up to six years in prison.

The conference concluded that the racist indoctrination which resulted in a deep hatred of black people, in particular, was suicidal for South Africa.

AZAPO Condemns Ban on Journalists in Soweto

MB271027 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1429 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] [No dateline as received] — AZAPO has condemned the ban on journalists from entering Soweto as an attempt to mislead South African whites and "Pretoria's Western allies." In a statement today, the president of AZAPO, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela said the decision would only serve to further disinform and delude the white community and Pretoria's Western allies. He said whites would continue to live in a "world of make-believe" until disaster fell upon them without warning. The powers-that-be are increasingly resorting to deceit and time worn propaganda pronouncements to mislead the country."

He said the news clampdown would never move black aspirations for land and power.

"Under the blanket of secrecy the police and army hope to continue with their outrageous atrocities without any censure. The rulers shall however pay a very high political price for the state of emergency and the crimes attending it," he said.

Decision on Whipping Used as Punishment Criticized

MB241935 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1908 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 24, SAPA — A shock new measure to increase the offences for which whipping can be imposed — including people convicted of republic violence — has been proposed by the government. The proposed measure, which is likely to come before parliament next year, was sharply criticised yesterday by the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil rights, Mrs Helen Suzman, and the director of the Institute of Criminology at the Universary of Cape Town, Professor Dirk van zyl Smit.

Mrs Suzman said South Africa was the only country in the Western world which still retained corporal punishment and it should be scrapped rather than extended. She said the new measure smacked of the strongly-criticised whipping bill of the 1950's which was proposed to break the defiance campaign.

Prof Smit said: "In my view it would be politically shortsighted to use so drastic a form of punishment to deal with offences which are inspired by opposition to the state and by opposition to apartheid."

The new measure, incorporated into the criminal procedure amendment bill, would increase the number of offences for which whipping can be imposed to include murder where a death sentence is not imposed, arson or malicious damage to property and public violence or sedition. It proposes to abolish corporal punishment for homosexuality and bestialtiy. Corporal punishment can at present be imposed on men convicted of robbery, rape, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, breaking and entering and receiving stolen property.

Mrs Suzman said whipping was barbaric and should be abolished, not increased. "I am against whipping in principle and I don't like the extension of offences," she said. "Anyone who has seen the results of the use of a light cane, even from pictures, would not hesitate to oppose this form of torture," Mrs Suzman said.

Prof Smit said the abolition of whipping for homosexuality and bestiality was positive, but the positive aspects were outweighed by the proposed extensions. "In general, whipping is an inappropriate form of punishment," he said.

"Most civilised countries have abolished it and there is no scientific proof that is particularly effective. It is particularly objectionable to whip people for crimes not related to personal violence. Under the guidance of the Supreme Court, the use of corporal punishment has declined consistently in South Africa over recent years. Steps should be taken to phase it out completely — and not to increase its scope," Prof Smit said.

National Council of Women Criticizes Meetings Ban

MB281418 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The ban on meetings of 102 groups in the Western Cape and the Boland continues to draw fierce criticism. The National Council of Women [NCW] is one of the organizations affected. Carmel Rickard reports their response.

President of the NCW (Elda Scheiner) says she is extremely angry about the ban on meetings of her organization. She says that since its beginning, the role of the NCW has been to develop mutual trust and understanding between all South Africans. She adds that the governemnt should ban NCW in Cape Town from holding meetings is ill-advised in the extreme and smacks of panic. We believe peace can only come through rational discussions and the removal of discrimination and our efforts to achieve this should be encouraged not banned. According to (Scheiner), violence will not end violence. The NCW is one of the oldest women's organizations in South Africa and is seen in many quarters as being a fairly conservative body.

Police Report Unrest Situation, Arrests, Violence

28 Oct Evening Report

MB281719 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1716 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 28 SAPA — The SA police public relations division 7 pm situation report:

Incidents of unrest today were characterised by a large number of arrests. The following incidents were reported:

In the black residential area near Aliwal North, arsonists attempted to set fire to a development board recreation hall. Minor damage was caused. Police arrested two men. At Hoffmeyer, in the south-western Cape, a black policeman's house and police vehicles were stoned by a large mob. Police arrested 20 men and six women in connection with these incidents. At Nonzwakazi, a black residential area near De Aar in the Northern Cape, a private home was stoned. Police arrested three men.

In the coloured residential area near Somerset West 27 men and three women were arrested on charges of public violence arising from previous unrest in that area. At KwaZakele, near Port Elizabeth, a bottlestore in the black residential area was extensively damaged by arsonists. At Kennelworth, a white residential area in the Western Cape, which borders on the Landsdown coloured area, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by stonethrowers.

In the coloured residential area near Ceres, a large mob stoned SAP vehicles. They were dispersed with tearsmoke and quirts. 12 youths were arrested. At Mitchells Plain, there were a number of incidents of stone-throwing, involving small groups of Coloureds. The targets were mainly private vehicles. In the Johannesburg city centre, a mob of approximately 15 blacks broke shop display windows and stole goods from one of the windows. Damage was extensive. Police arrested seven of the 15, most of them youths.

In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a post office vehicle and a delivery vehicle were extensively damaged when they were stoned and set on fire. In the Bethal black residential area, a SAP vehicle and a shop were petrol-bombed. Three men were arrested in connection with these incidents.

29 Oct Morning Report

MB290700 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0653 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 29, SAPA — The following is the 8 am unrest situation report issued by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

Incidents of murder, arson, petrol-bombing and stonethrowing occurred overnight in areas of the Western Province, Eastern Province, Port Natal, eastern Transvaal and east Rand. In the Old Crossroads in the Western Province, the charred body of a black woman was discovered by a police patrol in the wreck of a burnt out motorcar. Her murder is being investigated. In Langa in the Western Province, police arrested five black males following two incidents in which police vehicles were stoned by mobs of blacks. In Guguletu, police arrested a black male following a similar incident.

In Khayalitsha, two black males were arrested following at incident in which private motor vehicles were stoned. At the University of Cape Town, police arrested 17 white males for partaking in an illegal march in De Waal Drive.

In the coloured residential area of Hanover Park, a coloured male was fatally wounded when a private citizen fired on a mob stoning his vehicle. In KwaZakele near Port Elizabeth, police arrested three black males following an incident in which a black youth was stabbed to death.

In Zwidi near Port Elizabeth, two black males were slightly wounded by police, medically treated and together with another black male arrested on charges of public violence following the stoning of police vehicles by a mob of blacks. In a second incident in Zwidi, a black male was fatally wounded when police disperse a stonethrowing mob of blacks with birdshot.

In Kuilsriver in the Western Province, a black male was slightly wounded by police, medically treated and arrested following a stonethrowing incident at police vehicles.

In KwaMashu near Durban, a black male was fatally wounded following a petrol-bomb attack by a mob of blacks on a private home. A second black male was seriously injured by the mob.

"The fact that offences under the emergency regulations still occur indicates that the public in general are not fully aware of the seriousness of these violations.

"The South African Police therefore wish to point out that any contravention of the emergency regulations or of orders promulgated thereunder, are punishable with a fine of no more that R20,000 or imprisonment for no longer that 10 years or imprisonment without the option of a fine.

"Besides the sentence, the court finding an offender guilty, may also order that, any article, property or instrument with which or which was used in connection with the commission of the offence, be confiscated to the state."

KwaZulu Assembly Member Killed

MB290849 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0806 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Durban, Oct 29, SAPA — A member of the KwaZulu legislative assembly was gunned down and killed by a shotgun gang as he and his son fled their blazing house in KwaMashu early today. Mr Francis Dlamini, 37, and his son, Mr S. Dlamini, were alone at their home in J Section at about 1:30 am when they were awoken by gun shots crashing through the windows of the house. The house was set alight by petrol bombs thrown inside.

According to police, Mr Dlamini and his son were shot at as they fled from the burning home. Mr Dlamini was hit several times and collapsed and died on the road, but his son managed to escape with a bullet wound in the shoulder.

A spokesman for the KwaZulu legislative assembly said Mr Dlamini, who was a member for KwaMashu, joined the assembly in 1983. He was also a member of the central committee of Inkatha. Police are investigating.

Raids, Detentions Confirmed

MB281046 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2043 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 28 SAPA — Police today raided three organisations, including the Western Province Council of Churches. Police confirmed the raids on the Western Province Council of Churches (WPCC), the Belydendekring and the Community Arts Project.

They also confirmed the detentions of a WPCC worker, Mrs Theresa Solomons, her husband, Marcus, who works for the South African College for Higher Education and a vice-president of the South African Council on Sport (SACOS), Mr Joe Ebrahim, who is an attorney.

A spokesperson for the WPCC said five policemen raided its district's six offices this morning and removed a number of documents, lists of names and some videos.

The National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW) said in a statement that its branch secretary, Virginia Engel, was detained at her home at about 5 am this morning and taken under escort to the union office, which was searched. But a police spokesman in Pretoria tonight denied that she had been detained.

The raids and latest detentions were strongly condemned in a number of statements, including one signed by the heads of six churches in the Western Cape.

The six church leaders said: "We, heads of churches associated with the Western Province Council of Churches, deplore the detention of officials of this council. We urge they be either charged or released." It was signed by, among others, Archbishop Philip Russell.

Four Detainees 'Disappear'

MB280559 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1854 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Oct 27, SAPA — Four detainees, picked up by police in the early hours on Friday morning and released yesterday, have "disappeared" without trace, their families and friends said today. Mrs Johanna Samuel of Bishop Lavis said her son Keith Samuel, 19, a pupil at John Ramsay Senior Secondary School, had been detained on Friday. Police later told her by telephone that her son and others had been released by 10.15 am yesterday.

"I asked if Keith had walked home from the Bishop Lavis police station, 15 minutes away. They said he had walked, but he never came home. Eventually we went down to the Bishop Lavis police station.

"There I was told that four detainees had been released and had walked out and got into a white car. The clerk could not say whether it was a police car of not.

"My husband was shown the signed release papers. Since then someone phoned to say Keith may be in Victor Verster Prison near Paarl."

Mr P.J. Vergotine, principal of John Ramsay Senior Secondary, said yesterday that he suspected the four may have been redetained on their way home.

Situation in Cape 'Calmer'

MB281623 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1433 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 28 SAPA — The situation in the Western Cape appeared to be calmer today following the introduction of emergency regulations at the weekend. However, there was widespread criticism of the ban of meetings of more than 100 organisations in the peninsula and the Boland.

The Cape Flats, hit heavily by unrest in recent weeks, appeared to be quiet three days after the declaration of a state of emergency in eight Western Cape and Boland magisterial districts. Today there was no evidence of trouble at Athlone, Mitchells Plain, Bonteheuwel, Elsies River and Heideveld.

Buses appeared to be running normally and commercial vehicles — a target of stonethrowing recently — appeared to enter townships freely. Security forces appeared to be keeping a low profile.

Cape Death Toll Reaches 67

MB281950 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1942 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 28 SAPA — A 17-year-old schoolboy died in Hanover Aprk, Cape Town today when a farmer decided to "run the gauntlet" of stone-throwers. The boy was identified as Mohamed Ebrahim. A police spokesman confirmed the incident and said it was "being investigated."

The Peninsula unrest death toll since August 28 has now risen to 67 with police confirming additional deaths of two unidentified Guguletu men over the weekend and yesterday's burial of a 25-year-old Bishop Lavis man, identified as Mr Ismael Hendricks. Relatives said at the funeral in Rylands Mr Hendricks was shot by police in Bishop Lavis a week ago. Five people have been shot and wounded by police in unrest since last night. Four, including three boys aged five, six and eight, were treated for birdshot wounds at the Sacla clinic, Old Crossroads, after police action in Klipfontein Road and Khayelitsha today. Doctors said none of those treated were seriously wounded.

The Sacla clinic has treated 275 cases of shotgun wounds since violence erupted during the "Pollsmoor march" on August 28. Arsonists caused over R250,000 damage to buildings and vehicles in the Peninsula at the weekend.

Mitchells Plain Students Not To Take Final Exams

MB251528 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1503 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Texo] Cape Town Oct 25 SAPA — About 560 Mitchells Plain matriculants have resolved not to write their final examinations at "military bases" and not while police and the SADF "harass teachers, parents, students, pupils and community leaders." The decision was taken with the support of parents at a meeting at the Christ the King Anglican Church in Rocklands today.

In a statment issued on behalf of the matriculants, the Mitchells Plain Students Action Committee (MPSAC) said:

"We resolved not to write the final exams because we do not want to write at military bases like the Cape Corps headquarters at Faure or at Goodwood showgrounds under army protection. We cannot write while parents, pupils, students, teachers and community leaders are harassed by the army and police."

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

27 Oct Press Review

MB270955 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 26 October carries a report on reaction to the government's decision to ban all journalists from entering Soweto until further notice. Peter Soal, the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] MP for Johannesburg North, termed the action "ominous," and asked: "What is happening in Soweto that they don't want people to know about?" Sheena Duncan, the president of the Black Sash, said the move "was another example showing that the South African Government could not tolerate the free flow of information about their repressive action against the majority of the people," while a spokesman for the Azanian Peoples Organization said: "It shows the wickedness of the system because they are cutting South Africans out of the international world so that the efforts of the people in their struggle for justice and peace cannot be shared with the outside world."

The same issue of *THE STAR* carries a "political commentary" by David Braun discussing various delegations' visits to Lusaka to meet with the ANC, particularly the government's action in withdrawing the passports of the University of Stellenbosch students, which "blew the intended visit all out of proportion." "The Government's excessive action appeared to have given the ANC a cloak of credibility with which it had to be truly delighted." The government's position of disapproving of talks with the ANC has placed the government in a difficult position, according to the PFP's Helen Suzman, because President Botha "has committed himself to non-negotiations with the ANC in such a way that he would not be able to change his mind." Braun writes that while "it would be naive to believe that talks with the ANC offer an instant solution to this country's problems," no one will be able to discover what concessions the ANC is prepared to make if there are no talks. Braun concludes that President Botha appears to have committed himself to rejecting the possibility of discovering concessions and "worse than that, he has admitted that he will be seriously embarrassed if any more South Africans talk to the ANC. He has already suffered the indignity of having to remind the public that he is the one in authority. He can be sure that there are many individuals and groups in this country who will take advantage of this by attempting to undermine and embarass his authority further by taking the high road to Lusaka."

The editorial in *THE STAR* says that "it appears the State President is above the law" in that he is able to quote ANC leader Tambo, while "newspapers and others get hauled before court" for doing the same thing. President Botha does not have to ask permission from the minister of law and order to quote an ANC statement because, the government argues, "since a state functionary controls this basic infringement of the freedom of speech, the Head of State — who appoints the Ministers and signs the laws — is not bound by the controls. These are horribly arbitrary processes but that is the way this country has been run for decades." The editorial says that it is not fair that those who met with the ANC are not allowed to quote anything the ANC told them but President Botha was able to "freely quote certain of Mr Tambo's statements in an attempt to denigrate them." The editorial concludes by noting that it is "quite wrong that any Government figure should be above laws which ordinary citizens are subject to. Monarchs have lost their thrones for assuming that; and in recent memory President Nixon was thrown out of office for acting above the law. Mr Botha should exercise his vast powers with more scrupulousness."

Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English October 25-31 carries a report by Howard Barrell on the ANC's denial of a cease-fire offer. Barrell writes that "the ANC's position on negotiations remains unchanged. The ANC remained committed to intensifying all forms of political and armed struggle, the Lusaka sources said."

An article by Jo-Ann Bekker reports on a meeting in Johannesburg of Concerned Citizens, "a group of organisations campaigning for an end to repression," at which a field worker for the South African Council of Churches, Dilisa Matshoba, warned that "the street clashes in central Johannesburg last week were a forerunner of the violence that could come in white areas." Matshoba said that "had the SABC not sheltered white Johannesburgers from the truth of what was happening in the townships, they might have reacted differently to the events outside Khotso House" after the memorial service of Benjamin Moloise.

An article by Sefako Nyaka in the same issue reports that "Soweto victims of birdshot and rubber bullet wounds are avoiding the wards and casualty department of Baragwanath Hospital" and instead seeking private treatment "rather than go to the hospital and into the hands of the police, because the police there are policemen on duty in the wards."

THE WEEKLY MAIL also carries an unattributed interview with "Stone Sizane, the only elected UDF [United Democratic Front] official in the Eastern Cape who is still alive and free." Sizane, the Eastern Cape UDF publicity secretary, has been in hiding since 20 July, the day the state of emergency was declared. Sizane, who was detained on Robben Island with Nelson Mandela for 7 years, believes "the UDF was still a force to be reckoned with: The government has failed up to this point to crush it and will never crush it." Discussing the consumer boycott in the Eastern Cape he says that there are no plans to end it because the demands have not been met and says that "since the State of Emergency was imposed, support for the UDF has grown."

In a feature on the by-election campaign, a report by Vivienne Walt and Hans Brandt on the campaign in Sasolburg quotes Louis Stofberg, the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP] candidate and general secretary, as saying: "We're under attack. Sanctions is an act of war. The ANC, a communist organisation, has been making war against us for 17 years. Now this rotten government tells us in the face of this onslaught that we must think, not shoot?" Stofberg believes that right-wing opposition to the government has spread from the platteland to industrial workers. "Industrial workers are in the frontline, he says. They feel the pressure of blacks more immediately." Willem Odendaal, the National Party, NP, candidate "remains confident, nevertheless, that the NP will win Sasolburg." He does expect a reduced majority though: "There will be some anti-government grudge votes, especially because of the state of the economy." He also expects a white backlash against reforms. "But this election is a test case, he says. Hence I am conducting an offensive, reformist campaign."

An article by Norman Greenberg, Anton Harber, Vivienne Walt, and Hans Brandt on the campign in Port Natal says that the dispute between the National Party and the Conservative Party, CP, over postal votes "has reinforced the voters general antipathy to political involvement and strengthened their belief that no politician can be trusted. The likely effect will be a major stay-away on Wednesday, which will harm the incumbent Nats more than anyone else. Although a Nat victory for Minister of Home Affairs, Stoffel Botha, seems probable, the possibilities for an upset are very evident. Large majorities are highly unlikely in a five-cornered fight and a low poll would be a major plus for the PFP and the independent candidate, Dave McNaught."

Although the PFP has never before fought an election in Port Natal, which is traditionally a conservative constituency, "it entered the election mainly to test its policies in an untried market and could stand a chance of winning by a small majority." Although the New Republic Party, NRP, won nearly 3,000 votes away from the National Party in the 1977 elections and its candidate came within 685 of winning, the NRP "faces a major credibility crisis in the election. If it loses badly — as it seems set to do — it will be another nail in the NRP coffin, Natal leader Derrick Waterson admitted."

Anton Harber reports on the campaign in Springs, which is "suffering from the rot of high unemployment and flanked by three turbulent townships." Some 60 percent of the Springs voters are blue-collar workers and the middle-sized industry in the area has been badly hit by depression. The CP candidate, Gert Parsons, is "homing in on the town's political and economic woes, attacking the government for the failure of its reforms (as illustrated in the unrest) and its economic woes (as illustrated in the level of white unemployment). NP candidate Piet Coetzer "is looking to the 30 percent of voters that are English-speaking to give him the edge. He punts [as published] the NP as the party of moderation and plays on the fears of PFP supporters that the CP will get in if they dont vote for him," while PFP candidate John Simpson argues that "the real fight is not between the NP and the CP" since "there is no way the CP can win. A vote for the NP would be a sign that the electorate is happy with the situation. A vote for the PFP would send a sign to the government that change must be accelerated, he argues." The article concludes: "All in all, it should be fertile ground for the rightwing. They could not hope for a sharper focus on the key issues of their campaign: the economy and the township unrest." Nevertheless, "it will take a huge swing to the right for the NP to lose." "Although it seems likely that the NP will lose substantial ground on October 30, there is little to suggest its seat is in danger."

The same issue carries a report by Patrick Laurence which reviews the recent incidents in which township unrest spilled over into white areas. While "none of these events was of major significance, collectively they may portend the future — particularly as the outlawed ANC has called on blacks to carry the struggle into the white-controlled towns. Their importance to the white community was reflected in front page reports and banner headlines in the white-owned press.

Similar events in the townships would have passed almost unrecorded." Although whites have hardly been touched by violence so far and of the 770 unrest-related deaths since September 1984, only 6 were white, the recent violence in central Johannesburg "touched the raw nerve of white fear, as reflected in the high ratio of guns per head of white population — at least one gun for every white adult — and in the heavily burglar-proofed homes in the white suburbs." Although "the objective of making whites conscious of black pain and anguish and even of seeking retribution from them for the violence in the townships is not new," this time there is "one vital difference": "The objective judging from speeches at the funeral of black unrest victims and from ANC propaganda, is now no longer merely to protest peacefully but to turn the white cities — like the black townships — into war zones."

In a related report on last week's incidents in Johannesburg, Sefako Nyaka says that the violence "rudely shocked many out of the apathy and false sense of security prompted by SABC-TV news bulletins about sporadic unrest around the country." But to "many blacks, the Battle of De Villiers Street demonstrated the wide difference in police methods of riot control in the townships and in the city centre. The fact that the battle lasted well over three hours and no teargas or birdshot was used, demonstrates clearly that police can control a violent situation with a minimum of force."

An article by Joel Bolnick states that the South African Government and its supporters "are waging a sophistcated public relation counter-offensive" in the United States. "The pro-SA lobbyists seek to put their opponents on the defensive. They assert that change is already occurring in South Africa, and that overseas pressure will cause the SA government to slow down the rate of reform. The rider to this argument is that an increase in America's stake in the South African economy will accelerate the race of change. Red-peril arguments also get frequent airing, as does the stunt of comparing South Africa to black Africa." "In spite of all this effort, Bolnick concludes, "South Africa is very much on the defensive in American politics and public opinion. Regan's limited sanctions might have relieved the pressure for a while, but the anti-apartheid mood refuses to die."

28 Oct Press Review

MB280715 [Editorial Report] Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 25 October says in an editorial: "The fight that really counts in next week's by-elections is that between the National Party [NP] and the far-right parties. These are the two groups that have candidates in all the constituencies. The results will be analyzed to see whether white voters accept the accelerated reform process as spelled out at the NP Congresses, and whether white militancy and self-interest is gaining new hope." The paper says NP philosophy and policy should be clear to most people, while the far-right Conservative Party (CP) and Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) are afflicted by so many policy and personality differences it is difficult to pinpoint all the interpretations and approaches. "We would like to plead earnestly that voters in the five constituencies (and also in the Johannesburg district where a municipal by-election will be fought on party political grounds) that they reconsider their potential support for the right-wing parties, because it contains the potential of disastrous damage. On the other hand, a vote for the NP could mean a new mandate so that the problems of the country can be tackled with greater urgency. It could be a clear instruction that the solutions must be found immediately."

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 24 October says in its editorial that traditionally and on principle South Africa has always been opposed to sanctions and boycotts. President Botha's reference this week to the results of a ban on chrome exports on the United States and Europe should be seen in this light, it says, and should not be taken too lightly. "We are being threatened with international sanctions. The prospects are that this situation will worsen until it really hurts us economically." The editorial says that when one has one's back to the wall, normal considerations do not apply, and this country could be forced to apply its own countersanctions strategy. We may, says the editorial, be forced to reconsider our unconditional loyalty to the West in the interests of our own survival. "Just as certain reforms which have already been implemented and others on the horizon were in the past unthinkable, so alliances which may be unacceptable at present may become a practical alternative by circumstances. The day could yet come when a mineral alliance between this country and the Soviet Union becomes practical politics. And in such a case, the Soviets would be prepared to defend their interests, even against Western aggression."

In a report on the mood among residents of Kraaifontein in Cape Town, *DIE TRANSVALER* says that in the parking area facing the burned-out shops, one word is constantly heard: Shoot! "The calm, church-going community of Kraaifontein has suddenly become bitter, and pugnacious. They do not even care that the Coloreds can hear what they say." The report says two clothing shops were destroyed and a supermarket alongside was badly damaged. Yesterday, it says, hundreds of Coloreds also came to view the damage, shaking their heads, as these shops served them too. "An elderly white man was busy swearing so furiously that people moved away from him. Now we must start shooting, he was threatening." The paper says Kraaifontein, close to the national road between Cape Town and Paarl, has twice been the target of rioters.

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 27 October reports that only 30 percent of the students in Soweto turned out to write matric exams on Friday. "Those who did write had to elude hundreds of youths who stopped vehicles and taxis seeking students on the way to the examination rooms," the article notes. Sam De Beer, deputy minister of education and development, is quoted as saying: "The fact that literally thousands of black matriculation candidates turned up at examination centres all over the country was irrefutable proof the decision on examinations taken by the Department of Education and Training was correct." De Beer added that there was a "great misunderstanding 'about agreements reached between himself and the Soweto Parent's Crisis Committee [SPCC]'." He said he had given an undertaking that everything possible would be done to defer the examinations to a later date, but said, "I wish to emphasize that during the meeting with the SPCC no final decision was taken concerning the postponement of the matriculation examiniation."

Sydney Moses reports in the same edition that 12 members of the Soweto riot squad have been sacked for refusing to carry out orders. Soweto Mayor Edward Kunene told Moses the men "are stubborn and involve themselves in politics instead of carrying out their duties." A spokesman for the sacked men said they had complained about working conditions and a "bad relationship between them and the council."

The *SUNDAY TIMES* carries an "election special" by Hans Pienaar which says, "Indications are that some wavering NP supporters will cross to the right wing out of unhappiness with the resent economic and political crisis. But other indications are the former Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and New Republic Party (NRP) supporters will shake-down behind the Government to shore them up against the far-right threat." The odds seem to favor the far-right, Pienaar says. "Perhaps the best indicators of a backlash are the PFP and NRP supporters one meets in every constitutency who have either pledged their support to the NP or are actively helping them with canvassing. Their fear of the Conservatives progressing at a critical time is the reason they give, but one suspects many of them are toying with the possibility of joining the NP." Psychological barriers seem to be breaking all across the political spectrum, Pienaar says. "Religious NP supporters who initially rejected the CP due to its racism, have now made the leap. One lady supports the CP because she has acccepted future black majority rule, but thinks 'a quarter or so of South Africa' should be left for the whites." Some PFP supporters believe change from inside the NP is the best solution, Pienaar says, and some NRP are joining the HNP because "they find their outright racism reflected there the best. It is precisely this flux and confusion that should see the National Party retain all the seats," he concludes. Pienaar notes that all the NP candidates are taking a "strongly reformist line" and "the result on Wednesday will thus be a test of reform rather than backlash." He adds that if the CP fails to take any seats "they can forget about ever being a significant factor in South African politics."

Ticks Chetty reports in the same edition that Solidarity national chairman Pat Poovalingam has again urged links with the PFP. A motion submitted Saturday by Poovalingam called for cooperation "with all other political parties and persons striving for a truly non-racial society in South Africa, and in particular, to collaborate closely with the PFP."

Stephan Terblanche reports in the same edition that the security establishment is "believed to be concerned about propaganda gains made by the ANC" and is urging the government to adopt a new strategy. Key elements in the strategy include: "A swing away from hardline censorship of ANC literature. A Government policy of officially discouraging individual visits to the ANC, but not preventing them. The use of contacts by individuals with the ANC to the intelligence services' own benefit — debriefing of returning visitors. An acceptance that the State is losing the psychological battle against the ANC and should launch a new streamlined counter-strategy." Those in fovor of the new strategy argue "that more statements by ANC members and circulation of documents would help educate the public about the dangers of the organization, Terblanche says.

Alan Duggan, in a report on Cape Town in the same edition, says, "More and more people are buying firearms to protect their homes and families" and in Kraaifontein, residents have formed what they call the "Kraaifontein Civil Unit", "a group of armed men who are determined to protect their properties and families. Their attitude is uncompromising. Says the organisation's founder, a businessman with a military background: 'We will not stand for another attack. Anyone who tries to throw another petrol bomb in Kraaifontein will end up dead'." The aim of the group is to "help the police — not make their jobs harder," the leader said. He added the group does not want "gun-happy cowboys or vigilantes who take the law into their own hands." Similar sentiments have been echoed in other parts of the Cape, Duggan says. "Public anger is running high — and there is increasing talk of armed retaliation among people who would normally go out of their way to avoid confrontation."

The *SUNDAY TIMES* also reports that a "a group of Muslim hardliners — inspired by the Islamic revolution in the Middle East — is reportedly launching a 'Jihad' (religious war) against security forces." Chants of "Jihad" have become more common during incidents of violence and confrontation, the article says, but a top Muslim theologian, Sheikh A. Najaar, has described the group as "totally unrepresentative" of the Muslim community. Najaar said the increase in the use of violence against the police in the past few weeks "could represent an increased radicalisation in many communities," But he also told reporters, "Sometimes the kind of violence being perpetrated against us does not allow us to sit back and turn the other cheek ... You have to fight back." In the same edition, the *SUNDAY TIMES* reports on a police swoop on "secret townships courthouses". Two men who had been flogged following a hearing at a township "court" and who had been told to report the next day for execution via "the necklace", a burning tire around the neck, sought police protection and enabled the police raid, it says. "Police claim political groups may have been responsible for the original establishment of the 'courts' but have since lost control of many of the younger and more zealous followers." Police Brigadier Ernest Schnetler in the Eastern Cape said the information from the two men was a breakthrough, for although police had been aware of the existence of the "people's courts" and the number of people "sentenced" to death by them, "nobody had come forward to lay a complaint." The article notes that "attempts by a group of political activists to bring an end to vigilante deaths-by- torching in Port Elizabeth were shipwrecked this week when police raided their meeting place."

David Carte and Neil Bhermann report in the same edition that "voters in parliamentary by-elections this week have a crucial say in South Africa's economic future," because a prounounced swing to the right or evidence of intransigence among whites "could be be devastating for South Africa's cause at negotiations to reschedule the nation's debt. It would also prompt more strident calls for sanctions." Foreign bankers and businessmen are "less than satisfied" with President Botha's reform program, the article says, but "if voters endorse it, the task of defending SA against powerful disinvestment and sanctions lobbies will be made easier."

In an editorial, the *SUNDAY TIMES* says extending the state of emergency to the Western Cape and barring journalists from Soweto will not achieve what the government wants. "Formal proclamations of emergency merely gratify those who claim success in making specific area 'ungovernable'," and do "nothing to reassure outsiders that Pretoria is getting on top of the security situation," it says. Barring news people from Soweto merely indicates "that the authorities have something to hide."

In a second editorial, the *SUNDAY TIMES* notes "the by-election results will be closely watched by a frustrated black constituency, a sceptical international community and a nervous business fraternity. Any sign of a major shift towards the right will sound another peal of alarm bells — with its attendant threat to domestic peace, economic recovery and political reform." It urges voters not to "translate anger at their financial plight and impatience with domestic instability into a protest vote for the right."

Ken Owen, in the "Another View" column, welcomes the news that Britain's Margaret Thatcher "may replace that complicated young American, Dr Chester Crocker, as the West's peacemaker in dealing with Pretoria," because the South African question "has now gone beyond the realm of policy to the arena of power, where Mrs Thatcher thrives." The government's policies are boosting inflation, Owen says, and "inflation has done more than apartheid itself to undermine our economy, to unsettle our population, to destroy our currency, and to make us vulnerable to foreign pressure. One does not expect this government, its head filled with fantasies of communism, to know that between 1914 and 1917 — the date of the revolution — food prices in Russia trebled, and the cost of other commodities soared." Owen continues, "no analogy should be driven too far, but failure to see the similarities between Russia under the well-meaning reformist Kerenskiy and South Africa under the well-meaning reformist P.W. Botha implies a blindness either to history or to our present condition." Therefore, he welcomes Thatcher's intervention because "she is at least tough enough to do the dirty work that needs to be done, and she does understand power. Besides, she'll do us all a service if she simply explains to President Botha the realities of our situation and the options, as Mr John Vorster once explained them to Mr Ian Smith."

In a column in the same edition, Professor Jacques Kriel, of the University of the Witwatersrand, argues that the proponents of the government reform policy do not realize that "reconciliation and peace cannot be brought about by political structures." "A just, free and peaceful society is not possible unless there is meaningful integration in the education system on the basis of free association." Only in an education environment based on contact can children learn to respect and appreciate each other as individuals and as groups, and learn that "multiple loyalties are not only possible, but are essential in a pluralistic society," he says. If South Africa is not prepared to accept this, then "all attempts at constitutional and socio-political reform are exercises in futility," he says.

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 27 October carries a report by John MacLennan that says "President Botha and ANC leader Oliver Tambo are both being pressed towards accepting Lancaster House-type talks on power sharing." This is the view of "informed political sources" following the events and statements at the Commonwealth conference, MacLennan says. These sources predict: "It will take a third party (such as the United States or United Kingdom) to break the logjam; The seeds of such intervention are being sown now. More pressure will be brought on President Botha to create a climate for negotiation. This will be done through a long-demanded and broadly stated declaration of intent. And the government may well use the success it hopes to achieve at the polls this week to spell out the framework of its future intentions, in a statement which can be read as a symbol of hope for all South Africans."

Jon Qwelane, writing in a column in the same edition, says a recent survey in which many whites said they don't believe there will be a black majority government in South Africa are deluding themselves. The findings of the survey raise three crucial questions, he says: "Is the full and true story of the intensity of feeling in the black community being told? If it is, do whites understand the dreadful consequences? If the full story is being told and whites understand the implications, why are they doing nothing about it?" "How many more homes and businesses must go up in flames before those with the power to change the political system come to their senses?" he asks.

David Breier, in a column in the same edition, says "sources close to the Government" are concerned at the quality of information President Botha is receiving from military intelligence on the extent of the unrest in South Africa, and fear "Botha is losing touch with the realities of South Africa because his advisers are feeding him faulty information." Botha's comments to reporters last week that the debt was the major problem and the unrest was the result of "a few communist agitators" illustrate the problem, Breier says. Calls for Botha's resignation do not get to the heart of the problem, he continues, and a "profound purge of the State President's advisers is needed to open the way for a more realistic Government assessment of the gravity of South Africa's situation, the sources say." Botha has refused to see any political motivation behind the chronic violence in the Western Cape, especially among Coloureds, Breir notes. "One reason for Mr Botha's severe ignorance of coloured anger is that his only contact with coloured people at present appears to be with the Labour Party, which is a junior partner in Government. As the Labour Party, too, is in a state of siege in the coloured community, especially in the Peninsula, it is in the worst possible position to convey reliable objective information to the State President." Botha's information on blacks is even more unreliable, Breier says, because there is still no black involvement in government. The government "now appears to be informed by intelligence gatherers who rely on low level informers. The security men tend to convey their own opinions and the opinions they think the Government wants to hear."

In an editorial in the same edition, *THE SUNDAY STAR* says that although the government has promised to alleviate the injustices of influx control, "nobody stopped the machine." The "pass laws are still being implemented with fervour," it notes, and of all the acts of insensitivity, "few surely can be worse than hounding innocent people in pursuit of a policy that the Government itself no longer defends."

29 Oct Press Review

MB290742 [Editorial Report] Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 28 October carries a report that says while no final decisions regarding media accreditation and access to unrest situations in emergency areas have been made, some government sources say "journalists who are proved to have reported on unrest situations in an inaccurate or biased way so as aggravate the emergency may, on the other hand, have their accreditation withdrawn." Louis Nel, deputy minister of information, would not comment on specific issues, the article says, but told the newspaper he had recently held a confidential meeting with the committee of the Foreign Correspondents Association. "It was meanwhile understood from various other Government sources that no overall policy to bar all or certain journalists from unrest zones in emergency areas has been laid down," the newspaper reports. The decision to ban media from Soweto was apparently taken by the SAP, it notes, and "a blanket ban on the media in all emergency unrest areas has apparently not been ruled out."

Susan Pleming reports on an interview with Deputy Minister of Education Sam de Beer in the same edition. De Beer told Pleming that the creation of one single education department and the abolition of the present 18 education bodies will not solve the problems in black schools: lack of qualified teachers and lack of communications between his department and the pupils. The introduction of "democratically elected Student Representative Councils" would help create better relations between the authorities and pupils, he said, although the councils could not be allowed any "political licence".

David Braun reports on the Springs by-election in the same edition and says "apathy could be the true victor" in Wednesday's contest. "Election analysts say the results of recent by-elections in other parts of the country now point to a more or less even split between the National Party (NP), Progressive federal Party [PFP] and Conservative party [CP]," Braun reports. He notes that 60 percent of Springs' 20,000 voters is Afrikaans-speaking, and a large percentage is blue collar. Piet Coetzer, the NP candidate, "admits the race is closer than he would like." The main issues, he says, are consitutional reform and the economy, with voters showing a "surprising degree of understanding that the country has to adapt if it is to survive." A problem for the NP is apathy, Braun says, and the lower the poll the "greater the danger that the gap between it and the CP will close." Coetzer estimates about 60 percent of the voters will turn out. The CP candidate, Gert Parsons, "is making a big play on the fact that he is the only local man in the contest. He claims that the CP has 'tremendous' English support which is crucial, because according to the CP's canvassing figures, the Afrikaner votes are going to split evenly between the Conservatives and the Nats." Parsons says the "fundamental issues have been uncertanity about the government's reforms, the state of the economy and insecurity about the unrest." The PFP candidate, John Simpson, says the PFP has a reasonable chance of winning, but is hampered by the fact "the PFP has less than half the budget for the election that either of his opponents have." Another drawback is the NP tactic of frightening PFP supporters to vote NP for fear the CP will win. But Simpson says "the election could go any way because a high proportion of people still say they are doubtful. 'That is an indication of how uncertain South Africans are these days,' he says."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 28 October in an article by Brian Stuart reports that "the NP seems assured of retaining all five seats in Wednesday's by-election, with the margin of its victories seen as the significant factor. Anything but a clean sweep for the NP would be a major shock to the Government and indicative of far-reaching changes of allegiance within the White electorate." The result in Vryburg especially will be seen as "an important indicator of Afrikaner thinking on the reform process," Stuart says. Both the CP and Herstitge Nasionale Party are predicting that their joint polls will exceed the vote for the NP. "If this happens, it will be seen as a major breakthrough for the rightwing," Stuart says, and could force the two rightwing parties into coalition, despite their differences.

All parties are agreed on the issues in the by-elections, he says: "the future of apartheid, the serious economic situation, internal unrest, external pressure and public faith in Mr P.W. Botha." Fairly low percentage polls are expected in Springs and Port Natal where the NP seems "assured of victory," Braun reports. "In the tight Free State contests, polls of 60 to 70 percent are possible. The highest polling figure, in excess of 70 percent, is expected in Vryburg."

In another article in the same edition, *THE CITIZEN* reports that a number of students at the University of Stellenbosch intend boycotting their graduation if President P.W. Botha, also chancellor of the University, attends the ceremony. A student who declined to be named "said the boycott was not organised, but 'merely an attempt of a group of students to show their opposition to the chancellorship of Mr Botha'."

In its editorial, *THE CITIZEN* urges support for the NP in the by-election vote because "nobody in his right mind can believe that the country can continue with apartheid when the only way to peace is to dismantle it and gives Blacks their rightful place in South Africa." "That the Whites cannot rule on their own, that there can be no partition, and that a White South African State is a dream that can no longer be fulfilled, escapes those who favour the Right," it says. It dismissed the threat from the PFP, saying, "As a party which can never have power to introduce reform, as a party that can never be an alternative government, and as a party that is prepared to talk to the terrorists while they are still committed to violence, the PFP does not deserve support."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 28 October reports that the "Department of Home Affairs has slowed to a trickle the renewal of work permits for foreign correspondents" and that work permits for several correspondents have already expired. "Scores of visa applications by foreign correspondents are believe to have been turned down in recent months," it adds. "Government is understood to have been looking anew at aspects of the discredited Steyn Commission — particularly the provision for a register of journalists. Journalists struck off the register would not be allowed to report in SA," it says.

Tony Koenderman reports in the same edition that "despite an expected short-term decline in the annual rate of consumer price rises, inflation seems headed for a rate of more than 20 percent within 12 to 18 months." The four factors seen as responsible for the trend by economists are: "Collapse of the rand over the past two years; Government's policy switch to reflate the economy and abandon the fight against inflation; A consequent increase in money supply growth; Rapid inflationary expectations."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 28 October reports that the Media Workers Association of South Africa has declared that any member of the organization "who cooperates with police or becomes a State witness will be expelled." The resolution was taken by the group's national council during a weekend meeting in Johannesburg, the article reports. A statement by the organization said "it noted that since the unrest started and the subsequent declaration of the state of emergency, the black community has been subjected to acts of intimidation, harassment and 'general banditry'." It added that its members have been harassed and held for questioning.

The *SOWETAN* reports in the same edition that "Two Soweto men were killed by notorious Orlando East gangsters after they had been mistaken for being members of the so-called 'Comrades', who masquerade as pupils and terrorise the residents in the township." The gangsters were avenging the death of one of their members who was allegedly stabbed by the "Comrades" earlier in the week, the article says.

In its editorial in the same edition, the *SOWETAN* says, "A Government that does not seem to be able to handle a crisis situation, has to act in extraordinary ways, like lifting the state of emergency in some areas and declaring it on others. Meanwhile, the manifold political and social problems staring us in the face are not being attended to." "We are beginning to see certain areas under semi-permanent states of emergency. We will have to bear that, however angry and bitter it makes us," it says. The editorial concludes: "Is it not about time that the Government stopped playing politics for its constituencies and treats the black communities as the most important constituency to address and get to terms with?"

In the "On the Line" column in the same edition, Aggrey Klaaste comments on reports that Muslim youth in the Cape Peninsula have declared a Holy War against the government, and says:
"I had never even imagined that the climax, or rather part of the climax to the drama of South Africa may have coloured people, Muslims and other as its chief actors. I tend to think in terms of black and white. Black to me, alas, means my African kith and kin. I had forgotten that there are other races, just as desperately unhappy about their lot than the people of Crossroads." He adds, "I had also fondly imagined that there were degrees of apartheid. That for certain people, the pill was made sweeter because they were brown." "Perhaps the birds have at last come to roost" in Cape Town, he says. A report in the same edition on a "Children Under Repression" conference held in Johannesburg on the weekend, says social workers and professionals in social services at the conference "spoke strongly against the presence of the army in the townships. They also condemned the use of force by police or SADF members on children under 18." During one of the workshops, the article notes, whites were asked to describe their fears. "The answer was they fear to talk openly about change and a complete scrapping of apartheid because they feel intimidated by the whole apparatus of the State." The sentiment was expressed at the meeting that there is need for action, rather than more research work, because "black people in the townships are tired of being 'guinea pigs' to be used whereever research is undertaken."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 26 October says in its editorial that it is "fashionable" for liberals, liberal newspapers and overseas media to blame the current unrest on the police. "But what is happening is clearly a result of the strategy of the United Democratic Front to seek confrontation with the police in order to create scenes for overseas television crews of 'police brutality' on a scale that can exploited against the police, the Government and South Africa itself." The government has "made the emergency far less severe than one could have expected when it was imposed. The pity is that it was not short, sharp and over quickly," the editorial concludes.

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 25 October says in an editorial that "for South Africa there is more than just bitter irony behind the blow dealt to ANC's Oliver Tambo in Britain." British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said the Thatcher government will not hold talks with the ANC unless it foreswears violence. The irony is that this view was stated by a minister of a country that is not the target of ANC violence. But in this country which is really the target, there is, at the moment urgent debate on whether to negotiate with the ANC or not.

What has given the irony a bitter taste is the fact that negotiation with the ANC has become a necessity with certain white groups, including the PFP. The British view is in agreement with that of the South African Government's. Concluding it says, "South Africans have more to lose than the British if we involve the perpetrators of violence in the negotiating process."

Pretoria *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 27 Oct 85 says "the dust has not yet settled following the government's handling of the planned visit to the ANC youth wing in Lusaka by Stellenbosch University students." There are strong claims that the television program "Network" and the SABC boss Riaan Eksteen have come under fire and clarification could be sought.

It is said that there is dissatisfaction in government circles about the way the ANC-Stellenbosch affair was handled. Two students had already had their passports withdrawn when the program was televised.

In another article in the same issue, it says "at the weekend it was a foregone conclusion that the NP will win all five of the by-elections in a contest described as "decisive" by spokesmen of the various parties. All the parties are involed in one or more by elections campaigns this week in Springs, Sasolburg, Bethlehem, Vryburg, and Port Natal, it says.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 28 October says in an article that "Kangwane's Chief Minister Enos Mabuza plans to hold talks with the ANC shortly on the current political situation in South Africa and the need for a solution to the constitutional impasse in the country." Mr Mabuza told *BEELD* yesterday that a delegation from his Inyandza Movement would hold talks with the ANC as soon as it was practically possible to do so.

Durban *ILANGA* in Zulu on 21-23 October says in an editorial that President Botha is showing signs of encouranging the escalation of violence between blacks and whites. Noting the government's action to bar students from the University of Stellenbosch to meet with the ANC Youth League, *ILANGA* says it has always supported the Stellenbosch students' frequent consultations with Inkatha youth, because "we believe that discussion of points of divergence is much better that confrontation in bloody battles."

It ends by observing that the Stellenbosch students' intentions were honorable, and says President Botha's negative reaction invites the question: "Does Mr Botha want peace or war?"

In an editorial in English in the same edition, *ILANGA* strongly condemns the "decoy shootings" by police in Cape Town, saying it was a "well-planned manouvre carried out with a chilling deliberateness." The editorial asks: "Does Mr P.W. Botha not understand the deep anger and hatred aroused in a people driven to despair and desperation by a hideous system of which the police and the security forces are seen as the supreme symbols?

The escalating violence in the Western Cape may be the strongest challenge yet to a government that believes in meeting force with force, and adopting repressive measures where conciliation is called for. The government may appear to be winning the battle in the short term. In the long-term, however, it is a battle they simply cannot win."

The Western Cape may be drifting into a civil war situation, it adds, and "the danger lies in the potential for such a civil a war enveloping the entire country before long."

SWAZILAND

Bhekimpi Asks UN Support for Antisanctions Stand

MB251738 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati 1600 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, together with his delegation held talks with the UN secretary general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar. The prime minister asked Mr Perez de Cuellar to support Swaziland in its stand of rejecting the decision to impose sanctions against South Africa.

Our prime minister was one of the leaders attending the 40th anniversary celebrations of the United Nations, where Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, and Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President, delivered speeches.

At these celebrations, when the prime minister held talks with Mr Perez de Cuellar, he thanked the secretary general for the UN assistance to Swaziland and also asked Mr Perez de Cuellar to urge businessmen to invest in Swaziland so that the country will become economically self-sufficient.

In response, Mr Perez de Cuellar highly praised Swaziland for supporting the UN Organization.

ZAMBIA

ANC Promises Kaunda To 'Intensify Struggle'

MB241841 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] The ANC of South Africa today pledged to intensify the struggle for victory and reaffirmed its unreserved support for Zambia's efforts for the development and total liberation of Africa. In a congratulatory message to President Kaunda on the 21st anniversary of Zambia's independence, secretary general of the ANC, Alfred Nzo, said the fearless and selfless support his organization continues to enjoy in Zambia has been shown by Dr Kaunda at the recent Commonwealth summit in the Bahamas and the United Nations. Mr Nzo wished President Kaunda personal good health and prosperity for his country.

ZIMBABWE

Botswana, Zimbabwe To Meet on Mozambique Refugees

MB281321 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1125 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Gaborone, Cot 28, SAPA — The joint Botswana-Zimbabwe defence and security commission will meet in Gaborone tomorrow to discuss Zimbabwe's dissatisfaction about

Botswana's alleged unwillingness to screen military active dissidents said to be posing as refugees. In expressing their dissatisfaction with the situation, the highly placed Zimbabwean source said Zimbabwe gave asylum to refugees from Mozambique, but that anyone suspected of being active with the South African backed MNR would be investigated and handed over.

Zimbabwe expected the same cooperation from Botswana, as a friendly sister African nation and as a common member of Southern African Development Coordination Conference, said the soruce. This follows accusations reported to have been made on Zimbabwe television by the Zimbabwean minister of state security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, that South Africa was infiltrating bandits into Zimbabwe through Botswana.

The latest allegations suggest that Botswana was giving refuge to military active and potentially military active dissidents, without looking closely enough at their claims to be refugees. The Zimbabwean delegation will be led by the Zimbabwean minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala. There are almost 400 refugees from Zimbabwe at the Dujwe camp outside Francistown.

ACP to Set Up Fund for Liberation Movements

MB260837 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The African, Caribbean, and Pacific, ACP countries have agreed to set up a special fund to assist liberation movements in South Africa, Namibia, and the Frontline States in their fight against apartheid. The fund will be administered by the ACP secretariat.

The acting minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, told newsmen in Harare today that the ACP countries will likewise urge European Community countries to provide generous funds for victims of apartheid.

He said all the 66 ACP countries agreed to consider a severe set of sanctions against racist South Africa.

The ACP ministers' meeting which ended last night welcomed the resolutions of the national Commonwealth summit meeting on sanctions against South Africa. The EEC countries will be urged to follow suit with even sterner sanctions.

Comrade Munangagwa said 2 hours had been spent discussing South Africa during which the SADCC-prepared statement on sanctions was adopted.

The conference had also discussed protectionism in trade and readjustments and rescheduling of debts. Comrade Munangagwa said the conference urged the EEC countries to accommodate the interests of ACP countries when they are adopting protectionist measures.